The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 4. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY JUNE 29, 1892. NO. 13

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Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

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—BETWEEN—
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$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN
THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY?
It is a seamless shoe, with no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet; made of the best fine calf, stylish and easy, and *because we make more shoes of this grade than any other manufacturer*, it equals hand-sewed shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00.
$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, the finest calf shoe ever offered for $5.00; equals French imported shoes which cost from $8.00 to $12.00.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe, fine calf, stylish, comfortable and durable. The best shoe ever offered at this price; same grade as custom-made shoes costing from $5.00 to $6.00.
$3.50 Police Shoe; Farmers, Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, heavy three soles, extension edge. One pair will wear a year.
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Boys' $2.00 and $1.75 school shoes are worn by the boys everywhere; they sell on their merits, as the increasing sales show.
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Caution.—See that W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on the bottom of each shoe.
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.
Insist on local advertised dealers supplying you. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by
For sale by
JOHN G. GILLAM.

The Mystery of One Life.

It was when Alma Bentley was only six years old that her father wrote to me, asking me to come to Starfield and take the place of governess of his girl. Amos Bentley was a far-away cousin of my own, and he had heard of my recent widowhood, my anxiety to find some employment. And out of the goodness of his heart he offered me a position in his own luxurious home, that I gladly accepted. I was received like a sister, and, indeed, Alma has always called me Aunt Susie.

As she grew older, masters in music, drawing and languages assisted me in her education, until, at eighteen, it was decided that she was to spend a winter in New York with her aunt, Mrs. Winship, and be introduced to society.

It was natural that a girl of eighteen should be excited and eager over such a prospect, but Alma dreaded it with a strange fear for one so young. Had she been a French girl of two centuries earlier she would, most assuredly, have been a nun, and I often told her so in jest. Yet, in most serious earnest, I knew that I had never seen or heard of a girl in this bustling busy age of ours so pure of heart, so deeply devout, so modest and tender as Alma Bentley. She was very fair, rather pale than rosy, yet not sickly-looking, with waving hair of light brown, and large blue eyes, slight in figure, and with a look of perfect serenity and peace.

"Allie looks like a saint," her father said to me. "She seems to have none of the brightness of girlhood. Is she happy?"

"Yes. I think she is happy, as far as such a pitying nature can be. But the sorrows of others, the crime, the misery, the poverty she sees press upon her."

"Why need she see?" he asked, quickly. "You do not let her go into the village?"

"She goes every day. I think the mill hands look upon her as upon an actual angel."

Mr. Bentley frowned heavily, walking up and down the long drawing-room.

"Something ought to be done," he said. "But what? What can be done? When Mr. Rogers built the mills and houses for the hands, he was a rich man, with every prospect of success before him. For nearly ten years the mills prospered, but when he failed, it was utterly, hopelessly. No one else took the place; the mills were closed, and here are some six hundred families, too poor to get away, out of work, their savings spent, sickness everywhere! It is terrible! I give all that I can, but I am not rich enough to support a whole colony."

"Your name is in every prayer they utter," I said, emphatically. "Allie goes where there is sickness—where poverty presses hardest. As you say, you cannot support a colony, but Allie gives sympathy, tenderness, time, advice, and puts her hands to everything. She makes soup and tea for the sick; she washes and dresses the babes whose mothers are ill; she speaks words of comfort and hope in her sweet, tender voice, and she takes flowers to put in the humble coffins."

I quote the conversation to show what Alma Bentley's claim to saintliness consisted in. Not that she made any such claim, for she was as modest and shy as she was good, but the character was given to her by all who knew her.

It had been decided to take her away, for several months, from her poor, suffering charges, to go to the city to dance, to sing, to enter society, wear fine dresses and give herself up to fashionable frivolity. Mr. Bentley, a most indulgent father, was resolute about this.

"She will be an old woman at twenty, if she stays here," he said to me. "I wish her to go to her aunt Harriet."

I was to remain at home, having for many years been housekeeper, as well as governess, and needed in my own place. It was the first time Alma and I had been separated in twelve years, but she was a good correspondent, and letters came frequently; letters that were like conversations, they were so full of every detail of her new life. To my surprise, she entered into every pleasure heartily, her desire to please her father being the duty that sustained her. Alma must have a duty to make every act of her life pleasant to her, and so for filial obedience she submited to deck her hair, delicate beauty in dainty fabrics, to go to society's gatherings, and to win a position there by her gentle sweetness, as sure as she had won it amongst her poor *proteges* at Starfield.

In January, two great events occurred. The mills were purchased and opened by a gentleman from New York named Owen, and the hands taken on at full time and good wages. The letter of glad thanksgiving that Alma wrote in answer to this news told me another piece of news, not unexpected. She had promised to marry Charles Lathrope, a young clergyman, who had taken a prominent place in her letters. She had written to me very often of the rest it was to her, in the life she could not find really congenial, to converse with Mr. Lathrope, to help him a little, quietly, amongst his poor people, to attend the services in his church.

Mr. Bentley was well pleased. The father of the young clergyman was his friend, and, in wealth, culture and social position there was nothing to be desired. And I put down the letter with a sigh. I had been building an air castle that the latter shattered.

Mr. Owen, the gentleman who had taken the mills, had remained in Starfield only enough to get everything well started, and had then returned to New York, leaving the entire control in the hands of his son Godfrey.

It had been one of Alma's special requests, on leaving home, that I would take care of some of the sick amongst the millhands, and take her place, as far as I could spare time, in the poor cottages where so much help was needed. And even when the best of all help came, in steady work at good wages, there were still many sick, many too old to work, who needed visiting. And it was in these visits that I first met Godfrey Owen.

My first Admiration was awakened by the extreme beauty of his face, almost womanly in delicate refinement, in spite of a heavy blond mustache. He had an air of command, the result, I think, less of pride than of a life of power; the power of large wealth and association with his father in vast business schemes. He was about thirty-five or six when he came to and took control of the mills, a control at once firm and liberal, strict in the observance of every rule, kind in the interest felt and shown in every man, woman and child in the establishment. There was a great deal of sickness. At once, a resident physician was sent from New York, and a free distribution of drugs and nourishment established, under firm rules that prevented any imposition. Coal was put into every cellar, to be paid for where it was possible, as a gift where it could not be purchased. Food, blankets, bedding were all distributed at the lowest possible price to those at work, given freely but judiciously to the old and sick.

And as I gave advice, pointed out urgent need or special cases, met the tall, erect figure and beautiful face everywhere, I told myself every hour that there was the only man who could fully understand Alma; do justice to her pure self-sacrificing spirit; give her the full sympathy and help all women need in their life-work. This was my dream, the life these two would lead together, and it was shattered! Why had we sent our child to the city? If only we had kept her with us, she must surely have loved this man.

She came home in June, the same gentle, loving girl, and yet changed, older, more self-reliant, more developed by her intercourse with the world. Even her dress was no longer the girlish costume of a year previous, but raiment better suiting the only child of a wealthy man. Her figure was carried with more erect grace; her face, losing nothing of its nun-like purity, had more animation.

And before Godfrey Owen had met her a dozen times, I, dreading worse than had already happened, met him by appointment one day, and, our consultation over a cottage matter settled, asked him to walk with me. Very kindly I told him of Allie's engagement. No thought of coquetry could ever linger in her heart, yet her very innocence and frankness were deceiving him. He turned his face from me for a moment, then let it meet my eyes, pale with emotion, the dark eyes full of half suppressed agony.

"Thank you," he said, gently, "for what I know is a kindly warning. It comes too late to save me; but Alma need never know that. Could I see her and not love her? I think my whole heart was hers the first time she put her hand in mine and spoke to me. I had no right to hope to win her; it was too soon to think of wooing her; I loved her. You will keep the secret you guessed so soon?"

"I will," I said. "And you will not think hardly of me for telling you?"

"It was the truest kindness," he said. "I know now what I must conquer."

Whether others guessed the struggle he made, I cannot tell, but I could see it plainly. He never sought Alma, but he did not in any marked way avoid her. He grew very pale in those long summer days, and his great dark eyes seemed unnaturally large; but he kept on in his daily routine of duty and charity, and Alma was enthusiastic in praising him to me.

It was late in the autumn when we began to be uneasy about Charles Lathrope. He had been in St. Louis through September, on some business errand, and had written regularly to Alma. In October, his letters suddenly ceased. For weary weeks, Alma watched the mail, her face growing daily more pallid and sad. I had not fully realized how deeply her love had taken hold of her heart until this time of suspense. But I knew then that with her to love once was to love for life.

I had not thought of any plan for relief, until, one morning, Godfrew Owen sent in his card to me, and I met him in the drawing-room.

"Miss Bentley is at the village," he said to me, "and I ventured to call to ask you once more to be kind to me and tell me what sorrow is killing her. Can I help her?'

I told him as frankly as he asked.

"We have written to the addresses in St. Louis," I said, "but have no answer."

"Will you give me that address?" he asked and put it carefully in his note-book. "I will start for St. Louis to-night," he said, "but it would be best, perhaps, not to tell Miss Bentley until you hear from me there."

"It would be best," I said. "It may only throw her into a state of agitation and suspense worse than she is now enduring."

So he went away, my hero, my martyr, giving me the last clasp I was ever to feel of his strong hand, the last kindly look from his dark eyes, the last tender words his lips ever uttered to me.

One letter, only one, he wrote to me. He found Charles Lathrope in a house, deserted by everybody but a little negro boy, lying dangerously ill with small-pox. Before he entered the house himself he wrote to me, warning me he should not dare to write to me from there.

"But if a brother's devotion, a brother's care, will save the life of the man Alma loves, be sure he shall have them."

So he wrote. Weary days followed without one word of tidings. Then came a telegram from Charles Lathrope:

"I am recovering. Mr. Owen has taken the small pox. Is very ill."

Later he told us that the physician took this and some other telegrams for him, but would not let him send a letter.

It was after Christmas when he came home and to Starfield.

"I owe my life to stranger," he told me; "and not until he was dying did he tell me the motive that led him to St. Louis to nurse me back to life. It was the most peaceful, beautiful death I ever imagined, and must have been the end of a sinless, unselfish life. Not a doubt! Not a fear! He bade me give his love to Alma, and told me that it was an entire happiness to him that he had helped to save my life for her."

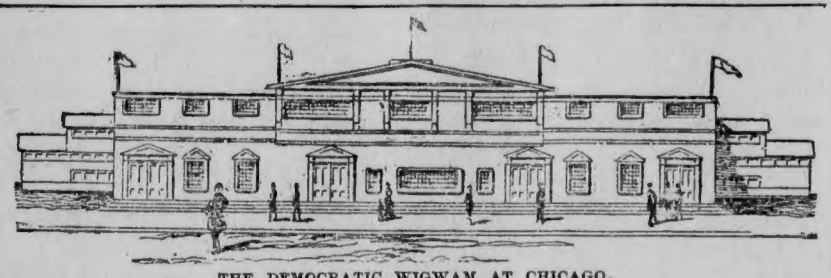
They are very happy, Alma and her husband, living useful Christian lives, "doing good without tiring." But I, who am still at Starfield—Amos Bentley's housekeeper—I think, with tears always, of the noble life laid down so calmly—the great generous heart stilled forever—and wonder if, in the great hereafter, the mystery will be explained and I shall know why happiness was denied Godfrey Owen in this life.—*New York Ledger.*

CLEVELAND CHOSEN.

The Ex-President Nominated on the First Ballot at Chicago.

Details of the Proceedings of the National Convention.

The second Democratic National Convention to meet in Chicago, Ill., began its session with the same vigor and intensity of feeling shown in the earlier contest, which resulted in Mr. Cleveland's first no mination for the Presidency eight years ago. The vast hall in which the convention was held—that huge, unpainted, wooden, boxlike wigwam down on the lake front—began to gather in the flower of the National Democracy soon after the hand on the big clock over the Chairman's platform had ticked past 11.



THE DEMOCRATIC WIGWAM AT CHICAGO.

Almost up to the hour of meeting the sound of hammers, hurriedly driving the last nails into the woodwork of the galleries, echoed through the hall. In the concluding rush a number of the intended decorative effects had to be abandoned and others were materially changed. Though ugly enough from the outside, the Wigwam was a bower of beauty within. Its bare timbers were almost completely hidden beneath festoons and covering of flags and bright colored bunting, masses of hot-house plants and myriads of palms and flowering shrubs.

GROVER CLEVELAND, OF NEW YORK.

At 12:42 Chairman Brice came to the front of the platform, and, standing with gavel in hand, said: "The convention will come to order. I have the pleasure of introducing the Rev. John Rouse, who will open the proceedings with prayer."

The Rev. John Rouse was a smooth faced long haired, young man, dressed in the can onicals of the Episcopal Church. He looked over the assemblage for a moment, and, spreading his hands, he said: "Order." Then, folding his hands, he began his prayer.

At its conclusion Chairman Brice announced that by direction of the National Committee the Chair presented to the convention as its temporary officers the gentlemen named in the list, which he handed to the Secretary, who read it as follows:

The Hon. W. C. Owens, of Kentucky, Temporary Chairman; Secretary, S. P. Sheerin, of Indiana; Assistant Secretaries, W. H. Doyle, of Pennsylvania; H. Shepard, of Virginia; C. Tilley, of Missouri; L. A. Rowley, of Michigan; R. E. Wilson, of Mississippi; C. D. Freest, of New York, and J. C. Swayen, of Illinois; Principal Reading Clerk, the Hon. Nicholas M. Bell; Sergeant-at-Arms, Richard J. Bright, of Indiana; Official Stenographer, Edward Dickinson, of New York.

ISAAC P. GRAY, OF INDIANA.

The list was adopted without opposition, and then a committee escorted Mr. Owens to the platform. Mr. Owens made a short address, and then upon motion of General Bragg, of Wisconsin, the rules of the last Democratic Convention were temporarily adopted. The following resolution was introduced and adopted with great applause:

The Convention then adjourned to 11 o'clock A. M., on the following day.

Second Day's Proceedings.

Temporary Chairman Owens called the morning session to order at 11:32, and Rev. Alfred Henry, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago, delivered a prayer. Senator Palmer made a long speech, which was enthusiastically received, after which the Committee on Credentials made its report, giving Arizona and New Mexico six delegates each.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was then made and adopted. It made William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, Permanent Chairman. Mr. Wilson was escorted to the platform by Don M. Dickinson, J. F. Duncombe, John R. Fellows, Joseph C. Richardson and M. L. Clarny. His speech denounced the "Force bill," and attacked the McKinley law.

The Committee on Rules next made its report, in which it sustained the unit rule. This rule Cleveland's opponents had attempted to set aside.

Mr. Phelps presented a gavel to Chairman Wilson, the members of the National Committee were named and ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, made a short speech. The Committee on Platform not being ready to report the convention, at 1:43, took a recess to 5 o'clock.

When the convention reassembled at five o'clock there was a dense mass of parboiled humanity beneath its wooden roof. As far as the eye could see every available chair was taken, and there must have been several hundred more than 20,000 Democrats laughing and sweating, the bulk of them in their shirt sleeves and all of them ready for a night of excitement and hilarity.

It was 5:30 when Chairman Wilson rapped the meeting to order with the Missouri zinc gavel and introduced the Rev. Thomas Green, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who sent up to heaven an eloquent prayer.

After a tantalizing delay of an hour waiting for the Platform Committee a motion to adjourn was voted down. The delegates wanted to get at the real business as speedily as possible.

At 6:30 P. M. the Committee on Resolutions entered the hall. Colonel Charles M. Jones, of Missouri, made the report of the committee. He offered the platform, which was read in a strong, clear voice by ex-Secretary Vilas.

Cleveland's name came in near the opening, and its mention evoked a volume of applause that continued just eighteen minutes. It was an unearthly roar such as few men have ever heard and one that is not likely to be heard by the average man twice in a lifetime.

Michigan went wild and Don Dickinson waved his Cleveland banner. Men jumped up in their chairs, beating the air with their arms, hats and handkerchiefs, and the ladies performed their full part in keeping up the excitement. The big brass band joined in the turmoil, but at the distance of a few yards it was impossible to distinguish a note that was played.

In all this tumult the New York delegates kept their seats as silent and unmoved as statues. When quiet was finally restored, Mr. Vilas was permitted to continue the reading of the platform without serious interference.

Chairman Jones, of the committee, moved the adoption of the platform, and on this moved the previous question. Delegate Neil, of Ohio, who was a member of the committee, offered an amendment to the tariff plank of the platform. Delegate Neal made a speech in support of his amendment. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, took the platform and spoke for the amendment. Ex-Secretary Vilas referred to the amendment as unnecessary and vicious. Colonel Jones ended the discussion by accepting the amendment.

DAVID B. HILL, OF NEW YORK.

A roll call of States was ordered on the motion to make the amendment a substitute. The amendment was carried by a vote of 564 to 342. T. M. Patterson, of Colorado, desired to have incorporated into the coinage plank the little word "free" before the word "coinage." Mr. Patterson's minority report was rejected and the platform was adopted at 9:15 P. M.

The Chairman then announced that the next question was the call of the roll of States for nominations of candidates for President. At this the convention loudly cheered. When Alabama was called a delegate named Fenlon jumped on his chair and moved an adjournment, but without heeding the motion the Secretary proceeded with the call.

Arkansas yielded her place to New Jersey, and Governor Leon Abbett rose to place the name of Grover Cleveland before the convention. When Governor Abbett named Cleveland the hurrah of an hour before was renewed. The delegates sprang to their feet, many of them mounted chairs, hats were thrown into the air, and the noise of the cheering was deafening. Michigan's banner waved aloft again.

When Governor Abbett came to the review of the modern heroes of Democracy each was cheered from Russell to Boies, but when David B. Hill's name was mentioned Tammany and the New York delegation led a demonstration second only to that which the Cleveland men had made. Just behind the Chairman Dr. Mary Walker stood, almost alone, waving a white handkerchief in the face of

HORACE BOIES, OF IOWA.

the convention. After eight minutes of noise the Chairman tried to rap the convention to order, but some one brought in some lithographed pictures of Mr. Hill and held them aloft. General Sickles

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, OF NEW YORK.

stuck one on the end of his crutch and waved it above his head. The demonstration had continued seventeen minutes when Ed. Murphy waved the New Yorkers to their seats.

A minute later the whole convention came to its feet to stare at a spot in the crowd at

JOHN M. PALMER, OF ILLINOIS.

the north end of the hall where two policemen were bending over a prostrate form. A woman had fainted. She was carried out and then, with partial order restored, Governor Abbett went on. Governor Abbett was permitted to conclude his speech at 10:12 P. M. A renewed outbreak of cheers took place as he sat down. The Michigan delegation hoisted the Cleveland banner again, and ten minutes were given to uproar, the band assisting, while occasional peals of thunder reverberated above the din. The rain began to drip in on the Chairman's desk, and also began to pour in on the ladies sitting at his right, and umbrellas were put up for protection. The

JOHN G. CARLISLE, OF KENTUCKY.

Chairman stood his ground, but was perceptibly soaking. An umbrella was raised over his head, and he took shelter under it. The Secretary vainly endeavored to resume the roll call. The lightning meanwhile was flashing vividly, and the torrents of rain forcing their way through the roof increased in volume.

Colorado being reached, yielded to the State of New York. W. C. De Witt, of Brooklyn, made his way up the aisle and nominated Senator Hill. After Mr. De Witt

ARTHUR P. GORMAN, OF MARYLAND.

had finished his speech nominating Senator Hill Colonel John H. Fellows seconded the nomination. The roll call was then proceeded with in regular order.

Connecticut seconded Grover Cleveland. No other nominations or seconds were offered until Illinois was reached. A. W. Green seconded Cleveland's nomination for that State.

Indiana, by William E. English, seconded Cleveland. Iowa was the next State, and Hon. W. E. Duncombe, of Fort Dodge, nominated Horace Boies in a strong speech. At two minutes after midnight he took the platform to nominate Iowa's Governor. He finished at 12:18 and the applause which greeted the nomination was as boisterous and prolonged as the name of Cleveland had elicited. The entire New York delegation joined in the demonstration for Boies, led by Governor Flower.

The Kentucky delegation split on the roll call, Henry Watterson seconding Boies and Hon. J. A. McKenzie speaking for Cleveland. Louisiana seconded Boies. Massachusetts, by Patrick Collins, spoke for Cleveland.

Minnesota seconded Cleveland. So did Missouri. Montana seconded Boies. New York asked to be passed.

Pennsylvania seconded Cleveland. South Carolina said it wanted Boies. South Dakota also swung into the Boies column.

Tennessee, seconded Cleveland. Texas was a unit for Cleveland. Senator Daniel, of Virginia, seconded Hill.

Bourke Cockran then opposed the nomination of Cleveland in a speech of an hour's duration, made just before the roll call, but promised the support of New York to the nominee. A vote was ordered at nearly three o'clock A. M. The roll of States was called without confusion until Arizona was reached, when it was evident that Cleveland would be the candidate.

WILLIAM L. WILSON, WEST VIRGINIA.

Then there was great confusion in the hall, but the roll was concluded to the end When Alaska was reached his nominati o, was made certain.

Ohio then moved that the rules be suspended and Cleveland be made the nominee by acclamation. Daniel, of Virginia, seconded the motion. It was carried.

On motion of Dickinson, of Michigan, the convention then adjourned until two P. M. The vote by States was as follows:

Alabama—Cleveland, 6; Morrison, 4; Campbell, 2; Hill, 2.
Arkansas—Cleveland, 16.
California—Cleveland, 18.
Colorado—Hill, 3; Boies, 5.
Connecticut—Cleveland, 12.
Delaware—Cleveland, 6.
Florida—Cleveland, 5; Carlisle, 3.
Georgia—Hill, 5; Gorman, 4; Cleveland, 17.

WILLIAM R. MORRISON, OF ILLINOIS.

Idaho—Boies, 6.
Illinois—Cleveland, 48.
Indiana—Cleveland, 30.
Iowa—Boies, 26.
Kansas—Cleveland, 20.
Kentucky—Carlisle, 6; Boies, 2; Cleveland, 18.
Louisiana—Boies, 11; Cleveland, 3; Hill, 1; Gorman, 1.
Maine—Hill, 1; Whitney, 1; Gorman, 1; Cleveland, 9.
Maryland—Cleveland, 6; Gorman, 9½.
Massachusetts—Cleveland, 24, Hill, 4; Boies, 1; Russell, 1.
Michigan—Cleveland, 28.
Minnesota—Cleveland, 18.

ROBERT E. PATTISON, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Mississippi—Hill, 8; Gorman, 4; Boies, 3; Cleveland, 8.
Missouri—Cleveland, 34.
Montana—Boies, 6.
Nebraska—Cleveland, 15; Gorman, 1.
Nevada—Boies, 4; Gorman, 2.
New Hampshire—Cleveland, 8.
New Jersey—Cleveland, 20.
New York—Hill, 72.
North Carolina—Stevenson of Illinois, 16⅜; Morrison, 11; Cleveland, 3⅛; Boies, 1.
North Dakota—Cleveland, 6.
Ohio—Cleveland, 14; Boies, 16; Carlisle, 5; Hill, 6; Gorman, 5.
Oregon—Cleveland, 8.
Pennsylvania—Cleveland, 64.
Rhode Island—Cleveland, 8.
South Carolina—Boies, 14; Hill, 3; Cleveland, 1.
South Dakota—Cleveland, 7; Boies, 1.
Tennessee—Cleveland, 24.
Texas—Hill, 1; Boies, 6; Cleveland, 23.
Vermont—Cleveland, 8.
Virginia—Cleveland, 12; Hill, 11; Gorman, 1.
Washington—Cleveland 8.
West Virginia—Cleveland, 7; Pattison, 1; Gorman, 3; Hill, 1.
Wisconsin—Cleveland, 24.
Wyoming—Gorman, 3; Cleveland, 3.
Alaska—Cleveland, 2.
Arizona—Cleveland, 5.
District of Columbia—Cleveland, 2.
New Mexico—Cleveland, 6.
Oklahoma—Cleveland, 2.

JAMES E. CAMPBELL, OF OHIO.

Utah—Cleveland, 2.
Indian Territory—Cleveland, 2.
Totals—Cleveland, 616½; Hill, 112; Boies, 103; Gorman, 36½; Stevenson, 16⅜; Morrison, 5; Carlisle, 15; Campbell, 2; Patterson, 1; Whitney, 1; Russell, 1.

Life of Grover Cleveland.

Grover Cleveland was fifty-five years old on March 18 last. His father was a Presbyterian minister, and he was born in the parsonage at Caldwell, N. J. When he was four years old his father accepted a call to Fayetteville, N. Y., where the son went to school. Afterward his father moved to Clinton. In his seventeenth year the son became clerk and assistant teacher in the New York Institution for the Blind in New York City. In 1855 he went to Black Rock, now a part of Buffalo, and aided his uncle, Lewis F. Allen, in the compilation of a volume of the "American Herd Book." He afterward helped prepare other volumes of the same work. In August, 1855, he became a clerk in the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers. Four years later he was admitted to the Bar. On January 1, 1863, he was appointed Assistant District Attorney of Erie County, New York, and he held the office three years.

WILLIAM E. RUSSELL, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ROSWELL P. FLOWER, OF NEW YORK.

In 1869 Mr. Cleveland became a partner in the law firm of Lanning, Cleveland & Folsom, and continued the practice of law until 1870, when he was elected Sheriff of Erie County. At the expiration of his three years' term he formed the law firm of Bass, Cleveland & Bissell. In the fall of 1881 he was elected Mayor of Buffalo, and in the following year Governor of New York.

He was nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic National Convention at Chicago on July 8, 1884, and was elected, carrying New York State by 1047 plurality over James G. Blaine. He had 219 votes in the Electoral College and Blaine had 182.

On the 2d of June, 1886, Mr. Cleveland married Frances Folsom, daughter of his old Buffalo law partner, in the Blue Room at the White House. He has a daughter, Ruth, born in New York City, Saturday, October 3, 1891.

The Democratic National Convention at St. Louis in 1888 renominated Mr. Cleveland by acclamation. Harrison beat him, getting 233 votes in the Electoral College to 168 for Cleveland.

Since March 4, 1889, Mr. Cleveland has practiced law in New York City.

ACCIDENT ON A CRUISER.

The Deputy de Lome's Boiler Blows Out and Injures Many.

While the new French cruiser Deputy de Lome, 6300 tons, was trying her machinery at Brest, France, the end of one of the boilers was blown out. Men lay on the deck delirious from agony, writhing in convulsions with blackened and distorted faces and blistered bodies.

The deck of the fireroom was covered with hot water from the exploded boiler to the depth of two or three inches, and in this the injured men lay, every second adding to the terrible scalding they had received. Fifteen were dying or dead when they were taken to the ship's hospital and others were fatally injured.

How Mica is Prepared.

Mica occurs in sheets of all sizes up to two or more feet in diameter, and from the fraction of one to several inches thick. The larger sheets are utilized mainly for sheet mica, and for this purpose the blocks, after being taken from the quarry, are freed from all gangue material, split to such thinness as to trim readily, and, by the aid of patterns, cut to standard sizes, the value of the cut sheets increasing very rapidly in proportion to their size. There is a great amount of waste in this process, and it is stated not above eight or ten per cent. of sheet mica is obtained from the block mica thus treated. The waste material or scrap from the trimming, and, in some cases, the entire product, if sufficiently clean and free from gritty substances, is ground. This process, owing to the toughness and fissility of the mineral, is one of considerable difficulty, and at date of writing not more than two or three firms in the entire country are prepared to do the work.—Scientific American

Eating Their Dead.

The Tartars of old are said to have made a practice of eating their dead, strangling the aged for this purpose when they were thought to have survived the period of their usefulness otherwise. It has been affirmed that the ancient Irish and Britons devoured the defunct, esteeming this mode of disposing more honorable than any other. Up to the present day the same custom is known to be followed by many tribes in Africa, particularly by the Fans, who number millions, but this plan is adopted only with common people, kings and chiefs being buried with much ceremony.—Chicago Times.

The Grand Trunk Railway of Uruguay from Montevideo has been completed, and opens out a vast tract of fertile land hitherto comparatively worthless, the area of which is only a little less than Belgium.

On Mountain Top.

Croup, Pneumonia, Inflamed Larynx, Tickling or Racking Cough may attack the sojourner. No remedy known will strike at the root of these diseases and *remove every trace of them* as will Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure. No opium. Sold by prominent druggists. 50c. Manufactured by A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

Monday is the dullest day of the week in Paris.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of $100 for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON.

Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

BEECHAM'S PILLS act like magic on the liver and other vital organs. One dose relieves sick headache in 20 minutes.

W. J. McDonald, superintendent Lanneau Manufacturing Co., Greenville, S. C., says: "My wife has used Bradycrotine for headache and it is the only thing that relieves her sufferings."

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

WHENEVER I see Hood's Sarsaparilla I want to bow and say **'Thank You.'** I was badly affected with **Eczema** and **Scrofula Sores**, covering almost the whole of one side of my face, nearly to the top of my head. Running sores discharged from both ears. My eyes were very bad. For nearly a year I was deaf. I took **HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA** and the sores on my eyes and in my ears healed. I can now hear and see as well as ever." MRS. AMANDA PAISLEY, 176 Lander Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

Mrs. Paisley.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all Liver Ills, jaundice, sick headache, biliousness sour stomach.

EVERY MOTHER

Should Have It in The House.

Dropped on Sugar, Children Love

to take JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cramps and Pains. Relieves all Summer Complaints, Cuts and Bruises like magic. Sold everywhere. Price 35c. by mail; 6 bottles Express paid. $2. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

N Y N U—26

"August Flower"

Miss C. G. McCLAVE, Schoolteacher, 753 Park Place, Elmira, N. Y. "This Spring while away from home teaching my first term in a country school I was perfectly wretched with that human agony called dyspepsia. After dieting for two weeks and getting no better, a friend wrote me, suggesting that I take August Flower. The very next day I purchased a bottle. I am delighted to say that August Flower helped me so that I have quite recovered from my indisposition."

DISASTROUS WRECK.

A Fatal Railway Collision Near Harrisburg, Penn.

The most disastrous wreck that has ever occurred in Harrisburg, Penn., took place a few mornings ago at 12:30 o'clock at Dock street. The second section of the Western Express ran into the first section, completely telescoping two cars.

Among the killed were Richard Adams and wife, a furniture man of Harrisburg; an unknown man from Altoona, and a man from New York. A lady on the train, who was uninjured, lost her infant child.

Five dead bodies were taken to the Morgue at the Pennsylvania Railroad station. The number of injured was placed at forty. It rained hard, which greatly retarded the work of rescue.

Robert Pitcairn and Mr. Westinghouse and family, of Pittsburg, were on the ill-fated train, but escaped injury. Thirteen bodies had been recovered on the day after the tragedy, including that of the infant mentioned.

THERE are fifty-seven vacancies in the line of the United States Army for sixty-two West Point graduates and several non-commissioned officers who have passed examination for promotion.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wolesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

26 BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice.	$2 10	@	$2 12½
Medium, 1891, choice....	—	@	1 80
Pea, 1891, choice.....	1 80	@	—
White kidney, 1891, choice	2 30	@	2 40
Red kidney, 1891, choice.	2 30	@	2 40
Yellow eye, 1891, choice.	—	@	1 75
Lima, Cal., per bush....	1 70	@	1 75
Foreign, medium, 1891..	1 70	@	1 75
Green peas, 1891, per bush....	1 40	@	—
1891, bags.....	1 40	@	—
1891, Scotch.....	1 45	@	1 50

BUTTER.

Creamery—St., & Penn, extras	19½	@	20
St. & Penn., firsts.....	18	@	19
Western, firsts.....	18	@	19
Western, seconds.....	16	@	17
Western, thirds.....	14	@	15
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras.....	19	@	—
Half tubs and pails, 1sts.	17½	@	18
Half tubs and pails, 2ds.	16	@	17
Welsh tubs, extras.....	18	@	18½
Welsh tubs, 1sts.....	16½	@	17
Welsh tubs, 2ds.....	15½	@	16
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts.	15	@	16½
Im. creamery, 2ds.....	13½	@	14½
Im. creamery, 3ds.....	12	@	12½
Factory, firsts.....	13½	@	—
Factory, seconds.....	—	@	13
Factory and dairy, thirds.....	12	@	12½

CHEESE.

State factory—Full cream, large size white, fancy..	8⅝	@	8¾
Full cream, colored, fancy	8⅝	@	8¾
Common to good.....	7	@	7¾
Part skims, choice.....	5½	@	6
Part skims, good to prime	4½	@	5
Part skims, common.....	3	@	4
Full skims.....	1	@	2

EGGS.

State and Penn—Fresh.....	16	@	16½
Western—Fresh, fancy.....	—	@	16
Fresh, fair to prime.....	15	@	15¾
Southern—Fresh, per doz....	—	@	—
Duck Eggs, Md., per doz.....	—	@	—
Goose Eggs, per doz.....	—	@	—

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples—Russet, per bbl.....	2 75	@	3 25
Grapes—Western N. Y., Catawba, 5 lb basket.....	—	@	—
Western N. Y., Concord.	—	@	—
Strawberries, Jersey, per qt.	8	@	12
Western, N. Y., qt.....	6	@	8
Up-River, per qt.....	5	@	10
Cherries, large, black, lb.....	10	@	12
Large, red & white.....	8	@	10
Small and poor.....	5	@	7
Huckleberries, N. J., per qt.	1 75	@	2 00
Blackberries, Md., per qt.....	12	@	14
Gooseberrries, prime green, qt.	6	@	7

HOPS.

State—1891, choice, per lb...	25	@	26
1891, prime.....	23½	@	24½
1891, common to good...	19	@	23
1890, common to choice..	14	@	19
Old odds.....	7	@	10

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn..	11½	@	—
Western, per lb.....	—	@	11½
Spring Chickens, large, lb...	18	@	20
Small to medium.....	14	@	15
Roosters, young & old, per lb	—	@	7
Turkeys, per lb.....	10	@	11
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair.....	65	@	90
Southern, per pair.....	55	@	60
Geese, Western, per pair....	1 12	@	1 37
Southern, per pair.....	1 00	@	1 12
Pigeons, per pair.....	35	@	50

DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—Selected hens, lb.	15	@	—
Mixed weights.....	14	@	15
Young toms, fair to prime	13	@	14
Old toms.....	13	@	14
Chickens—Phila., broilers...	25	@	32
L. I. broilers.....	—	@	—
Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb	12½	@	13
Western, per lb.....	12½	@	13
Ducks—Jersey, per lb.....	—	@	—
Eastern,, per lb.....	20	@	21
Spring, L. I. per lb.....	20	@	—
Geese—Western, per lb.....	—	@	—
Squabs—Dark, per doz.....	2 00	@	—
Light, per doz.....	3 00	@	3 25

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

Potatoes—Southern, seconds	25	@	75
Savannah, bbl.....	1 25	@	2 00
State, old, per bbl.....	30	@	75
L. I., in bulk, per bbl...	—	@	—
Cabbage, L. I. per 100.....	3 00	@	3 50
Norfolk, per barrel.....	75	@	1 00
Onions—Bermuda, per crate.	1 10	@	1 15
New Orleans, per bbl....	—	@	2 25
Egyptian, 112 lb sack...	1 75	@	2 25
Squash — Southern, white, crate.....	30	@	50
Southern, yellow.....	50	@	75
Lettuce, Southern, per bbl..	—	@	—
Tomatoes, Fla., carrier crate.	2 50	@	3 00
Asparagus, N. J., doz. bunches	75	@	1 00
Peas, S. Jersey, ½ bbl. basket	50	@	1 00
Long Island, per bag....	75	@	1 00
String beans, Norfolk, wax, ½ bbl. crate.....	75	@	1 25
Norfolk., green.....	75	@	1 25
Cucumbers, Savannah, crate	75	@	1 25

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, City dressed.....	6½	@	7½
Milch Cows, com. to good...	20 00	@	40 00
Calves, City dressed.....	7	@	9
Sheep, per lb.....	5 00	@	6 50
Lambs, per lb.....	5¼	@	8
Hogs—Live.....	—	@	5 50
Dressed.....	5½	@	7½

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—City Mill Extra.....	4 25	@	4 55
Patents.....	4 60	@	4 85
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	91½	@	—
Rye—State.....	82½	@	85
Barley—Two-rowed State...	—	@	—
Corn—Ungraded Mixed.....	55	@	62
Oats—No. 3 White.....	41	@	41⅝
Mixed Western..	35	@	39
Hay—Good to Choice.....	75	@	80

THE NATIONAL GAME.

CHICAGO is handicapped by its outfield.

PFEFFER is again Captain of the Louisville Club.

THE New York Club has released Bassett, Murphy and Fields.

"BUCK" EWING'S arm is no better and the Captain's catching days are over.

DUFFY, of Chicago, leads the League in stolen bases, with thirty-three to his credit.

CONNOR, of Philadelphia, had scored ten home runs when the season was only half over.

IT is a remarkable fact that Boston has lost but one game this season to a left-handed pitcher.

CRANE'S recent pitching success has reinstated him in the good graces of the New York "rooters."

ABBEY, the crack pitcher of the University of Vermont team, has accepted terms with Washington.

ROBINSON'S record of seven hits in one game, off the St. Louis pitchers, is the record of the season.

MILLIGAN has made the longest hit ever seen on the Washington grounds by driving the ball to the centre field fence.

CLARKSON, of Boston, has accomplished the feat of striking out Milligan, Donovan and Richardson, of the Washingtons, in one inning.

RICHARDSON'S work at Washington's second base and short stop this season entitle him to be called the leading infielder in the profession.

AND so Galvin, late of Pittsburg, returns to St. Louis after an absence of seventeen years. With him to help out Gleason the team is expected to do better work in the second series.

THE work of the Boston players with the bat continues, with two or three exceptions, to be on the down grade. The batting of most of the players has been very weak and disappointing.

THE New Yorks are mourning because Taylor, who was dropped, has turned out to be a "phenom" in the Eastern League and is pitching better ball than any twirler the New Yorkers retained.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston.....	42	17	.712	Pittsburg.	28	32	.467
Philad'lp'a.	36	22	.621	Chicago...	26	30	.464
Brooklyn...	35	22	.614	New York	26	31	.456
Cleveland..	32	24	.571	St. Louis.	22	33	.400
C'ncinnati.	31	24	.564	Louisville.	23	35	.397
Washing'n.	28	31	.475	Baltimore.	15	43	.259

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

BERING SEA is swarming with seal.

THERE is a reduced wheat acreage in Iowa.

MISSISSIPPI is threatened with a plague of grasshoppers.

ON the first of June the pension rolls carried 840,185 names.

PHILADELPHIA is to have a new line of steamships to England.

AN eruption of Mount Vesuvius is causing the formation of a new cone.

THE cholera is spreading in the manufacturing suburbs of Paris, France.

RICH coal discoveries have been made in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico.

EXPORT of all Russian cereals, excepting rye, has been permitted by a ukase.

THE daily consumption of tin plate in the United States is now 2,260,000 pounds.

THE Kansas wheat crop is being harvested. The yield is a fine one of good quality.

THE Missouri Pacific has secured control of a direct line to Southern Colorado's coal fields.

IMMIGRANTS to the number of 92,242 arrived in this country during May; in May, 1891, the number was 85,941.

THREE French workmen died after drinking, on a wager, twelve, nine and seven quarts of water respectively.

THE most deplorable state of affairs exists in the San Antonio section of Texas, as scarcely a rain has fallen there for three years.

JOHN FIELD, a noted miser of Golconda, Indian Territory, has sold 1000 acres of timber land to W. S. Furgeson for $10,000. Field refused to accept any money except good, clean bank notes, none less than twenty dollars in denomination and demanded spot cash. He got it.

UNDER A LANDSLIDE.

Thirty Persons Killed or Injured in an Italian Village.

A terrible accident, caused by a landslip, occurred at Monte Sasso, Italy, on the line of the Bologna and Florence Railway. This railway runs through the Appennines and is one of the most boldly constructed lines in Italy.

A large area of land on the mountain side slid on the houses below, completely burying them. Some of the people managed to escape, but thirty persons, killed or injured, were taken from beneath the debris.

The railway is covered with earth and rock to a great depth, and all traffic is consequently suspended. This line is peculiarly liable to interruptions from landslides. In 1851 the village of Vigo, one of the stations on the road, was completely destroyed by earth sliding down from Mounte Vigese.

THE GRIP IN DAHOMEY.

Hanging a Woman to Make the Disease Disappear.

The grip has at last reached Dahomey, Africa, and the people are suffering severely from the disease. It is believed in that country that disease is always the result of the wicked machinations of some bad man, and King Behanzin has been busy looking around for the guilty person who is afflicting so many of his subjects with this new disease. His fetich men told him a few days before the last vessel sailed that a poor woman in one of the towns was a witch, and the cause of all the trouble. The King at once condemned her to death. His sentence was immediately carried out. The body was suspended from a tree, where it could be seen by all the people, and the fetich men declare that the disease will now rapidly disappear.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.

Binding Her Child to Her, a Woman Lies Down in a Pool of Water.

Mrs. Mary Clark and her child, two and a half years old, were found in a stream of water back of her house in Hubbardston, Mass., a few afternoons ago. She had tied the child to her with a piece of apron and then jumped into the water lying face down. The water otherwise would have been scarcely enough to drown her.

COPYRIGHT 1891

It's flying in the face of Nature to take the ordinary pill. Just consider how it acts. There's too much bulk and bustle, and not enough real good. And think how it leaves you when it's all over!

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets act naturally. They help Nature to do her own work. They cleanse and renovate, mildly but thoroughly, the whole system. *Regulate* it, too. The help that they give, lasts.

They're purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, the smallest, easiest, and best to take. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels are promptly relieved and permanently cured. One tiny, sugar-coated Pellet for a gentle laxative—three for a cathartic.

They're the *cheapest* pill you can buy, for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

You pay only for the *good* you get.

This is true only of Dr. Pierce's medicines.

If you have no appetite, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick-Headache, "all run down" or losing flesh, take

Tutt's Tiny Pills

They tone up the weak stomach and build up the flagging energies. 25c.

DO YOU READ ADVERTISEMENTS?

THAT'S WHAT WE WANT TO FIND OUT.

To the first 20 who **mention this paper** and ask for free plat of our **$150** lots on $4 monthly payments in **GRIFFITH, Chicago's coming factory Suburb** we will send a **receipt for $10**, good on any lots hereafter bought of us; to the next 10 a **free admission** to the **World's Fair.** Try it! JAY DWIGGINS & CO. 409 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

DR. KILMER'S **SWAMP-ROOT**

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism,

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver,

Impaired digestion, gout, billious-headache. **SWAMP-ROOT** cures kidney difficulties, *La Grippe*, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

Impure Blood,

Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free. DR. KILMER & Co., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting **three** boxes of any other brand. Not affected by heat. GET THE GENUINE.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

Sssssssss

Swift's Specific

A Tested Remedy For All

Blood and Skin Diseases

A reliable cure for Contagious Blood Poison, Inherited Scrofula and Skin Cancer.

As a tonic for delicate Women and Children it has no equal.

Being purely vegetable, is harmless in its effects.

A treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed FREE on application.

Druggists Sell It.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Sssssssss

N Y N U—26

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

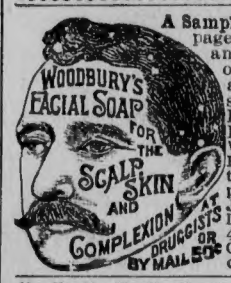
DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

RIPANS TABULES

RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are safe and effectual. The best general family medicine known for Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Sallow Complexion, Tired Feeling, and every symptom or disease resulting from impure blood, or a failure by the stomach, liver or intestines to perform their proper functions. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking a TABULE after each meal. Price, by mail 1 gross (9 s.) bottle 15c. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

Agents Wanted; EIGHTY per cent profit.



A Sample Cake of Soap and 128 page Book on Dermatology and Beauty; Illustrated on Skin, Scalp, Nervous and Blood diseases sent sealed for **10c.**; also Disfigurements, like Birth Marks, Moles, Warts, India Ink and Powder Marks, Scars, Pittings, Redness of Nose, Superfluous Hair, Pimples. **John H. Woodbury,** Dermatologist, 125 W. 42d St., New York City. Consultation free, at office or by letter.

MUSHROOMS FOR THE MILLION

There's money in growing Mushrooms. Constant demand at good prices. Any one with a cellar or stable can do it. Our Primer & Price-list tells how to grow them. Free. Send for it. A trial brick of Spawn (enough for a 3x4 ft. experiment), by mail, postpaid, for 25c. By express, 8 lb for $1.00; 18 lb for $2.00; 50 lb for $5.00. Special rates on large lots. JOHN GARDINER & CO., Seed Growers, Importers and Dealers, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gardiner's Seeds:—New Catalogue for 1892 now ready. Free. Send for it.

Hulbert Fence, Wire Co. St. Louis, Mo.

Artistic Metal Workers. Brass, Iron and Wire Office-work. Railings, Crestings, Nettings, etc. Everlasting Cemetery FENCES. Shipped everywhere. Agents wanted. Write for Catalogue and Estimate.

BETTER DEAD

THAN ALIVE.

Dutcher's Fly Killer is certain death. Flies are attracted to it and killed at once. They do not live to get away. Use it freely, destroy their eggs and prevent reproduction. Always ask for Dutcher's and get best results.

FRED'K DUTCHER DRUG CO., ST. ALBANS, VT.

COME QUICK!—R'ys advancing with double value. Fine timber and rich soil underlaid with coal. Well adapted for Poultry, Vegetables, Fruit. **80,000** acres lands, lots in all plateau towns. **CUMBERLAND PLATEAU LAND OFFICE, Roslin P. O., Hulbert Park, Tenn.**

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

Rheumatism Positively Cured by the use of RHEUMACURA By Mail 50c. Standard Remedies Co, Danbury, Ct

LOVELL DIAMOND CYCLES $85

For Ladies and Gents. Six styles in Pneumatic Cushion and Solid Tires.

Diamond Frame, Steel Drop Forgings, Steel Tubing. Adjustable Ball Bearings to all running parts including Pedals. Suspension Saddle.

Strictly HIGH GRADE in Every Particular.

Send 6 cents in stamps for our 100-page illustrated catalogue of Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Sporting Goods, etc.

Bicycle Catalogue FREE.

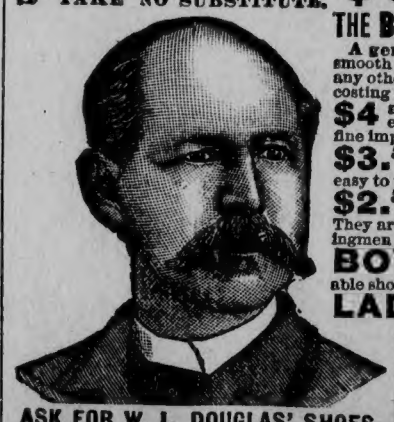
JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO., Mfrs., 147 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN,

THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.



A genuine sewed shoe, *that will not rip*, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

$4 and **$3 Hand-sewed,** fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at these prices. They equal fine imported shoes costing from $6 to $12.

$3.50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soled, extension edge shoe, easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.

$2.50 Fine Calf, $2.25 and **$2 Workingmen's** Shoes will give more wear for the money than any other make. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that workingmen have found this out.

BOYS' $2 and **Youths' $1.75 School Shoes** are worn by the boys everywhere. The most serviceable shoes sold at these prices.

LADIES' $3 Hand-Sewed, $2.50, $2 and **$1.75** Shoes for Misses are made of the best Dongola or fine Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The $3 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $6. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

CAUTION.—Beware of dealers substituting shoes without W. L. Douglas' name and the price stamped on bottom. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretences.

ASK FOR W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES.

If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for Catalogue. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

Mount Union.

Mrs. Henrietta Bell is seriously ill at present.

G. C. VanZandt, of Roanoke, Va., visited friends in town last week.

Mrs. Ed. DeFrehn and brother, J. G. Steffy, of Williamsport, Md., are visiting in town.

The examination for three teachers for our public schools was held yesterday in the school building.

L. R. Morgan recently put up a neat picket fence in front of his residence, next to the Commercial house.

Mrs. J. F. Bathurst, of Johnstown, a former resident of this place, greeted friends and acquaintances in town last week.

Mrs. Albert Kieferle started on Saturday last for a two or three weeks' visit among friends in Middletown and Philadelphia.

Jas. Y. Appleby and wife, accompanied by their two youngest children, arrived home on Tuesday afternoon last from Canada.

Henry Bell and sister, Miss Maggie, of Minneapolis, Minn., and D. Bates Bell and wife, of DuBois, Pa., and Miss Ida Shaver, of Philadelphia, are guests of W. T. Bell.

A game of ball will be played on the Mount Union ground on the morning of the Fourth of July between the Mount Union and Huntingdon clubs. Game will be called promptly at 9 A. M.

S. B. Nevell left on Philadelphia express Saturday evening last for Hagerstown, Md., to attend the funeral of Daniel Mason, a friend of intimate acquaintance, who was killed by the collision in Harrisburg on Friday night last.

Quite a number of our young men left on Seashore express Monday morning last for Marysville to work on a new culvert, the contract having been let to the same firm in charge of the work here, which is about completed.

Robert DeFrehn, of the DeFrehn Chair Co., met with quite a severe accident on Monday last while at the works of the company that may probably cost him a finger. According to what can be learned of the accident, he was grinding a piece of steel, when it suddenly slipped diagonally across his hand, nearly severing the small finger.

Mrs. Priscilla Appleby, a resident of this place for nearly 17 years, who lingered for a time with the ills incident to one of 78 years of age, died on Monday. The funeral was from the Presbyterian church, of which she was a devout member, on Wednesday afternoon last, the 22d inst. Interment was made in the Odd Fellows' cemetery.

A number of young men from Huntingdon, assisted by two of our home players, attempted to play a game of ball with our home club on Tuesday, the 21st inst., and the score on the part of the home club was so large that for fear anxious mothers, relatives and friends of the team would know how nearly the boys were run to death, we must positively suppress the score.

Saltillo.

Miss Dora Drake was visiting at Rock Hill last week.

H. Hudson and wife have returned home from their recent trip.

Albert Greenland, of Trough Creek valley was in Saltillo on Monday.

Miss Jessie Fleming has returned home from a visit to her father's relatives at Shade Gap.

Capt. Dickson and family, of Fulton county, are visiting at the residence of their son-in-law, C. Palmer.

Mr. Connor, of Robertsdale, came to Saltillo to attend quarterly meeting and to visit at the residence of Walter Cornelius.

Some of our citizens availed themselves of the privilege of accepting invitations to attend the Masonic picnic last Wednesday a week at Woodvale.

Miss Ella Barnett, of Rock Hill, formerly of near Saltillo, was buried in Trough Creek last week, she having died from the effects of black measles.

Miss Anna M. Cornelius was so unfortunate as to let a sad iron fall on the instep of her foot, which has given her a great deal of pain and trouble for several days past.

A little boy babe arrived at the home of Wm. Miller, deceased, last Sunday. Fate has decreed that the boy will never know a father's care and love, as its father was buried last winter, he having died from the effects of pneumonia.

The angel of death has again visited our midst and borne from home and friends the spirit of Oscar Stake, who had been lying very ill for over a week with inflammatory rheumatism. His funeral took place on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mrs. Asher Drake paid a visit to her sick father, Adam Heffner, near Huntingdon, a short time ago, and she and her sister nursed him for several days, and only left for home when he was pronounced out of danger by his physician. Mr. Heffner was formerly of Clay township.

The floral decorations at the Baptist church as seen by ye correspondent last Sunday night were considered becomingly beautiful. The children all did their parts well, and those deserving of more than a mere notice were, Miss Nellie Corbin, the little Abbott sisters—Lillie and Mabel—who sang the S. S. Army A, B, C song very sweetly. Little Minnie Lightner certainly sustained herself well, and spoke clearly for one so young. The music was good, the order excellent, and the contributions very generous, which amounted to over fifteen dollars.

Trough Creek.

Mrs. T. W. Boring spent the latter part of last week under the parental roof.

A. B. Dean and Palmer Stewart, two of Juniata township's politicians, took in the children's day services at Pine Grove.

T. W. Boring, I. N. Swope, and Geo. W. Wright and family, of Mapleton, took in the children's day exercises at Pine Grove.

A Huntingdon club crossed bats with the Pine Grovers on last Saturday. The game resulted in a score of 14 to 5 in favor of Pine Grove.

A party from McConnellstown is boring wells in the valley. They bored one for N. Q. Wright 33 feet deep and I am informed have 20 feet of water. There is a good opening for the business in this valley.

We had the pleasure of shaking hands and a short talk with George A. Swope, of Winfield, Kansas, last week. George is one of Huntingdon county's reliable boys who can be depended upon. He has been in the employ of the railroad since he went west.

E. S. Chilcott, one of our progressive young farmers, has displayed his good sense by building a four-rail post fence along the public road. This makes a fence sufficient to turn any kind of stock except hogs, which are only fit to be kept in a pen while alive.

The children's day exercises at Pine Grove passed off satisfactorily to all as far as we have heard. The audience was not as large as it would have been on account of the funeral sermon of Mrs. Martin Smith being preached at Harmony chapel at the same hour.

J. O. Smith closed his school at Calvin on last Friday and Saturday. All indulged in a picnic at the Brethren camp ground, and wound up with a good entertainment on Saturday night. 'Squire B. F. Glasgow, who is an old teacher and the best I ever had, says they made a good school.

Mill Creek.

The sting of reproach is the truth that is in it.

Mrs. Polly Holler, an aged lady of this place, is critically ill.

There is talk of a picnic to be held at Sharp's grove on the 4th.

W. D. Colobine spent Sunday with Harry Musser in Big Valley.

Miss Elizabeth Gibbel, of Lancaster, was the guest of Miss Flora Himes on Monday.

Rev. Hart held preaching services in the Methodist church on Sunday morning.

David Simpson, wife and daughter, Minnie, visited friends at Cassville on Saturday and Sunday.

The wreck west of this place on Friday necessitated the railroad gang's working on the Sabbath.

Julia Musser, Cassie Shingler and John W. Tate attended commencement exercises at Normal College on Thursday evening.

Mrs. Charles Simpson, formerly Cora Simpson of this place, writes from her western home that she enjoys life on the rolling prairie.

D. D. Kauffman, who is home on vacation from school studies at Park College, Mo., lectured on the subject of temperance on Thursday evening.

The bar at the hotel has been closed for the past week and will remain so for another week or two, the bartender, F. E. Barr, having taken a trip in western states.

Frank O'Connor is having a well drilled beside his store. His enterprising nature manifests itself in the number of handsome and useful improvements that have been made to his recently purchased property.

Mr. Anstandt, brother of Rev. Anstandt, of Huntingdon, and student at theological seminary, will supply the Lutheran congregation of this place and Center Union during his summer vacation. He preached his first sermon here on Sunday afternoon.

Cassville.

Children's day service at the M. E. church on Sunday was enjoyed by a crowded house.

Harry Green, who lately graduated from an Horological institution, located at Peoria, Ill., is home and will open a jewelry store in town.

Mrs. Parks, wife of a farmer north of Cassville, was buried on Saturday, A. M. Services were conducted at the M. E. church, Rev. Adams officiating, assisted by Revs. Mason and Bucher.

The Lutheran church has secured the service of Wm. J. Bucher as supply during his three months vacation. His next appointment here is July 17th. A young people's prayer meeting is organized to meet every Wednesday evening.

Already there are visiting here, Mrs. Isaac McClain, of Collingdale; Miss Blanch Yale, of Lancaster; Miss Maude Craine, of Altoona, and Misses Alice Hyssong, May DeForest, Annie Rindlaub, Mattie Rindlaub, Mabel and Helen Reeves, all of Philadelphia.

The ladies of the Lutheran church purpose holding a Fourth of July festival at the old seminary grounds. All persons are cordially invited to attend. The proceeds to be used in renovating the church here. Come in the afternoon and encourage the ladies in this good work by your presence.

This is the time of reunions in Cassville Nearly every family has dear ones who usually visit the scenes of their childhood at this season of the year. Ordinarily, sacred memories cluster around the home, but here the situation of the place is such that even the stranger is enchanted and would like to return; how much more must that desire be in those who can say "this is my natal spot."

The First Step.

Perhaps you are run down, can't eat, can' sleep, can't think, can't do anything to you satisfaction, and you wonder what ails you You should heed the warning, you are taking the first step into Nervous Prostration. You need a nerve tonic and in Electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for restoring your nervous system to its normal, healthy condition. Surprising results follow the use of this great Nerve Tonic and Alterative. Your appetite returns, good digestion is restored, and the Liver and Kidneys resume healthy action. Try a bottle. Price 50c. at B. O'Connor & Sons.

Farm for Sale.

The undersigned offers at private sale the Himes farm along the Hare's Valley creek, three-fourths of a mile from Mapleton. The farm consists of

105 ACRES AND ALLOWANCES,

and is well watered. Thirty-five acres are in a fair state of cultivation and most of the remainder abounds in thrifty young timber. There is on the premises a good apple orchard of young trees and also a number of cherry trees and choice grape vines. The property is well adapted to grazing or for a truck farm. The buildings consist of a LOG HOUSE 18x22 feet, a NEW FRAME BARN 28x36 feet and necessary out-buildings. There is a never-failing spring of excellent water near the house. This property will be sold at a reasonable price and on easy terms. For further particulars, call on or address,

B. E. HIMES,
5-11-92, tf. Mapleton Depot, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted the undersigned on the estate of Robert McIntyre, late of Shirley township, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment of said indebtedness and those having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. E. McINTYRE,
June 18, 1892. Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—GREAT—
REDUCTION
—SALE!—

Beginning with May 20th,
—AND TO—
Continue for 30 Days.

Just received within thirty days
Two Car Loads of Wagon.
A nice lot of BUGGIES, CARTS, AND SPRING WAGONS.

A car load of 75
Slky & Walking Cultivators
135 Spring-Tooth Harrows
received this Spring I have yet on hand 17 which must be sold.

One Car Load 60 OSBORNE MOWERS.
One Car Load OSBORNE BINDERS.
One Car Load BINDER TWINE, Just received.

Of my Spring stock of
Eighty-Seven Plows,
I have yet on had 21, mostly Oliver, that must go way down for cash. 60 Hay Rakes, namely: Tiger, Thomas, Taylor, Osborne, and Champion. Local shipments of small goods arriving almost every day. A full line of small implements constantly on hand.

Rough and worked Lumber,
shingles, Pickets, Lath, Builders' Hardware, Glass, Lead, Oil, Etc. Etc.

My motto is: "Pin the prices to the bottom at opening of season, not at the close." All correspondence promplty answered. Telephone connection.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE.

A. S. WELCH,
Mount Union, - - Penn'a.

Huntingdon Planing Mill.

Having bought what is known as the Henry Clay Mill property in Portstown and made arrangements with the manufacturers for a complete equipment of the latest improved and best wood working machines in the market, and with the assistance of skilled and competent workmen, we are now prepared to receive orders for

All Kinds of Planing Mill Work,

consisting of white pine, yellow pine, and hemlock flooring and siding, or any kind that may be called for.

Sash, doors, blinds, shutters, window and door frames, mouldings of all descriptions, stair rails, Newel Posts bolasters scroll work, turnings and all styles and kinds of house finishings.

We will keep in stock at all times bill stuff of all sizes, shingles, lath, pickets and fencing of all kinds, in fact everything usually kept by first-class planing mill and lumber yard.

Hoping to receive a part of your patronage, we remain
Yours Respectfully,
Fritchey Bros

☞We have bought the entire stock of the late Cottage Planing Mill Company.

THE RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are pleasant to take, safe and always effectual. A reliable remedy for Biliousness, Blotches on the Faee, Bright's Disease, Catarrh, Colic, Constipation, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Liver Trouble, Diabetes, Disordered Stomach, Dizziness, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Eczema, Flatulence, Female Complaints, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Hives, Jaundice, Kidney Complaints, Liver Troubles, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Nausea, Nettle Rash, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Rush of Blood to the Head, Sallow Complexion, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Scrofula, Sick Headache, Skin Diseases, Sour Stomach, Tired Feeling, Torpid Liver, Ulcers, Water Brash and every other symptom or disease that results from impure blood or a failure in the proper performance of their functions by the stomach, liver and intestines. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking one tabule after each meal. A continued use of the Ripans Tabules is the surest cure for obstinate constipation. They contain nothing that can be injurious to the most delicate. 1 gross $2, ½ gross $1.25, ¼ gross 75c., 1-24 gross 15 cents. Sent by mail postage paid. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, New York.

RI-PANS TABULES

AGENTS WANTED.
THE STORY OF St. PAUL,
Conon Farrar's Latest and Greatest Book.
Illustrated with Magnificent Reproduction of
Famous Paintings
In The Original Oil Colors.
Price only $2.75, Outfit $1.00.
Liberal Commission to Agents.
—EVERYBODY BUYS THIS BOOK.—
Half a million already sold.
Address HENRY NEIL, 118 S. 7th St., Phila.

BOOK BINDERY.

Having purchas the well equipped binding establishment of the Brethren Publishing Company, I am prepared to do all kinds of binding substantially and at reasonable prices. Pamphlets, magazines, files, etc., solicited. Old books rebound and made good as new. Orders may be left at the MAPLETON ITEM office where samples of work can be seen.

J. WM. KING,
Opposite Opera House, Huntingdon, Pa.

SUBSCRIBE FOR
THE ITEM

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, June 29, 1892.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Where will you spend the Fourth?

—Rev. M. L. Smith will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

—David Smith, of Altoona, spent Sunday among friends in this vicinity.

—Henry and Frank Ripple, of Mount Union, were Sunday visitors to Mapleton.

—James Monihen, of Hare's valley, visited his daughter at Yeagertown last week.

—David Long on Monday moved into one of G. W. Yocum's houses on Chestnut street.

—Mrs. John D. Long and children, of Altoona, are visiting among friends in Mapleton.

—Miss Gertie Spanogle is spending some time visiting among friends in Germany valley.

—Mrs. G. D. Wood, whose illness was noted in these columns last week, is convalescing.

—Mrs. Mary J. Nupper has just completed an addition to her dwelling house on Collowhill street.

—Mrs. A. B. Cowher and child, of Centre county, visited the family of D. M. Cowher last week.

—M. S. Bolinger, wife and children, of Huntingdon, spent Sunday with the family of S. S. Taylor.

—M. L. Rex and wife spent Sunday with the family of ex-commissioner S. P. Smith in Big Valley.

—Miss Katie Long returned home a few days ago from a seven weeks' visit to friends in Altoona.

—Entertainment under the auspices of the young ladies' aid society next Friday and Saturday evening.

—Nicholas Miller returned home Monday evening from a ten days' visit to his son and daughter at Tyrone.

—FOR SALE.—One new "Triumph" mower on easy terms. For further particulars call on B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Give the young ladies' aid society your encouragement by patronizing the concerts Friday and Saturday evenings.

—LOST.—An oval gold locket, having four sets, last Saturday evening. Finder will confer a favor by returning same to this office.

—Harry Scott, of Shirleysburg, has opened a tin shop and a barber shop in W. H. Spangler's building adjoining B. O'Connor & Sons' store.

—Survival of the fittest. Downs' Elixir has outlived every other cough remedy simply because it is the best. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—Washington Camp, No. 59, Patriotic Order Sons of America, elected officers last night. The new officers will be installed next Tuesday night.

—MUSICAL COLLEGE.—The summer term opens August 1st, in vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues address Henry B. Moyer, Freeburg, Pa.

—Elliott Robley, jr., who has been seriously afflicted with rheumatism during the past three months has so far recovered as to be able to walk about town.

—Every bottle of Arnica & Oil Liniment sold is warranted by the proprietors to give satisfaction or money will be refunded. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—Miss May Smith, of Chicago, is the guest of Peter Fry's family. She expects to visit friends in Perry county before returning home. Albert Klinepeter, of Tyrone, also visited Mr. Fry's family over Sunday.

—More people, adults and children are troubled with costiveness more than any other ailment. Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters will cure costiveness and prevent the diseases which result from it. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—Joseph Vanzandt, of Perry, Illinois, who has been visiting among friends in this vicinity since March 1st, left last Wednesday evening for his western home. He renewed many old acquaintances and made many friends while here.

—Dr. A. H. Evans, of Cassville, who has been spending the past few weeks among friends in the western part of the state returned to Mapleton last Saturday evening and on Monday proceeded to Cassville. During his absence he has been called upon to attend the practice of different physicians from two to ten days at a time. He has not yet determined upon a location.

—Dr. W. J. Campbell and wife returned home a few days ago from a sojourn among friends in the lower end of the county. While at Orbisonia the doctor took charge of the practice of Dr. Bush, during the absence of the latter on a visit to friends in Centre county.

—Rev. C. V. Hartzell, of Newton Hamilton, was the guest of the editor's family Monday evening. He is very much interested in the success of the Epworth convention to be held to-day and to-morrow. "Charlie" is a first-class man, a good preacher and an excellent pastor.

—Miss Ada Greenawalt, of Altoona, formerly of Mount Union, who is well known among some of our young people, was married last Thursday evening to Thomas B. Marshall, of Altoona. Rev. J. E. Irvine was the officiating clergyman. The ITEM extends congratulations and best wishes.

—The Mapleton borough school board have decided to lay a 10 mill tax, which is the same as was laid last year. It is a wise thing to put the additional state appropriatian into teachers' wages and a longer term. Whether the longer term would be best for country districts is questionable but teachers should be well paid. There be few schoolrooms in this county where better apparatus is not needed.

—We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to be present at the exercises attending the close of the spring term of the schools of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, Huntingdon, Pa., which exercises will be held to-morrow. The program is as follows: 9.30 A. M. visiting reformatory; 2.00 P. M. exercises by members of schools. At 7.30 P. M., Rev. E. D. Weigle, pastor of First Lutheran church of Altoona, will deliver an address on "The Educational Features of Reformatory Work."

—The Children's day exercises held in the Presbyterian church on Sunday last were a success in every respect. The selections were appropriate and all well rendered by both the younger and older ones, some of the younger ones, though, deserving especial praise for the manner in which they rendered their parts. The decorations were profuse and fitting to the occasion. The attendance was large, the house being filled to overflowing long before the time set for beginning the services was reached, all of which is a credit and a gratification to those having the exercises in charge.

—The Mapleton Rifle team have accepted overtures from some of Mill Creek's marksmen and taken them into the team. They continue the Saturday practices but the ITEM has for three or four weeks been unable to get the scores. We have been informed that such miserable records have been made of late that some of the members are ashamed to have them published and so they destroy the lists. George Palmer has been wearing the medal for the past two weeks and L. M. Speer had the pleasure of displaying it the previous week. Further than this we are without information.

—Children's day services were held at the Pine Grove school house in Union township last Sunday morning. A large audience greeted the participants and an excellent program was rendered. The exercises were without any monotonous features, the music was good and the little folks acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner. The success of the effort was all the more gratifying to those who had the affair in charge, from the fact that the Sunday school at that place has for the past two years failed to observe children's day. The young ladies deserve much credit for the spirit with which they entered into the work.

—One day last winter a party of hunters from this vicinity went hunting on Jack's mountain in Brady township. A. B. Miller, one of the party, succeeded in shooting a fine buck, The doe escaped and was not seen again during the season. Two weeks ago last Sunday a doe (presumably the one above referred to) crossed the river at this place and started for Clear ridge. Almost daily since it has been seen near the residence of George Miller, father of A. B., the slayer of its mate. If it were not in the closed season we opine that "Bub's" conscience wouldn't permit the doe to daily tantalize him by remaining in its present quarters.

—An illustrated concert under the auspices of the young ladies' aid society will be given in McConahy's hall Friday and Saturday evenings of this week by G. Lincoln Surrick assisted by his wife, Mabel Scott Surrick, a talented songstress, elocutionist and pianist. Mr. anc Mrs. Surrick have given more than 2,000 entertainments and have never failed to please. Their travels from coast to coast, and their universal success warrant them in assuring the public that these entertainments will be absolutely first class and excelled by none. The attractive features are a combination of music, mirth, elocution, art, instruction and allegory, making an exhibition of rare merit.

—D. Orr Alexander, of Altoona, died yesterday morning at 1.55 o'clock, after an illness of two years from dropsy and heart failure. Deceased was born on January 16, 1839, at Williamsburg and removed to Altoona in 1866, and for years was engaged in active business, retiring in 1878. He was the first state president of the reorganized Patriotic Order Sons of America, being elected in 1866, and keeping up his membership ever since. He was also the chief mover in the organization of Logan Lodge, No. 490 of Masons and was its first master. In politics he was an ardent Republican, His brothers, John S. and M. Alexander, and his sister, Miss Kate E. Alexander, survive. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

—An operation that will occupy more than one page in the history of surgery has been performed at the Allegheny general hospital. Seventy-two stones the smallest as large as a hazel nut, have been taken from the gall of a woman. The patient survives and barring unforseen reaction, such as any convalescent is liable to, her recovery is assured. The operation was performed by Dr. R. Stransburg Sutton The subject is Mme. Marie Boss, a French woman 42 years of age and the mother of eighteen children. Only very few operations for the removal of gallstones have been performed. Of them only a few have been successful. In many cases where this dreadful disease was known to exist the physician was afraid to recommend the operation, believing it equal to killing the patient outright.

Railroad Wrecks.

Last week was a week of disasters to the Pennsylvania railroad company. Three large wrecks occurred, one of which was attended with loss of life.

The first occurred Thursday about noon at McVeytown and was caused by a "WP1" train crashing into local freight. An engine, a cabin and eight cars were destroyed. The track was considerably damaged but no one was hurt.

Friday morning at Coal Siding, west of Mill Creek, two engines and twenty-two cars were demolished. A west bound train had crossed over to south track to permit passenger trains going west to pass. After they had passed the freight train was recrossing to north track. While doing so an east bound freight crashed into the west bound train with the result as above stated. No one was hurt, the engineers and firemen of both engines having jumped from their engines before the collision occurred.

While superintending the removal of the wreck J. W. Kauffman, dispatcher at Huntingdon was struck by the end of a heavy rope which broke loose from a car which was being pulled by an engine. The hook struck him on the back and injured the scapula but fortunately no bones were broken.

The third wreck occurred at Harrisburg a few minutes before one o'clock Saturday morning, and was the most disastrous in loss of life that has occurred on the Pennsylvania division for many years. The second section of Western express run into the first section, demolished an engine and five coaches, and so far twelve persons have died from injuries received. Thirty others were more or less injured. Among the dead was Daniel Mason, night operator at Huntingdon, who was to be married in September to Miss Charlotte Mendum, of Boston, teacher of drawing in the Huntingdon schools. He had been to Boston to see Miss Mendum and was returning home. The operator at Steelton is chiefly responsible for the wreck. He is in danger of losing his reason as a result.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's Twelve-Day Excursions to the Seashore.

THE OPENING OF THE SEASON.

The extraordinary success of the series of Pennsylvania Railroad Excursions to the New Jersey coast for several years back demonstrates the enormous popularity of these trips. Last year the success was unprecedented. For the season of 1892 the very best dates have been selected and every detail to promote the comfort and pleasure of the excursionists will be added. The dates are July 7th and 21st, August 4th and 18th, 1892. These dates cover the time when sea bathing is the finest, fishing is in its prime, and all manner of seaside attractions in the best form for thorough enjoyment. One who misses the opportunity of taking one of the series gives up a delightful experience of the summer.

The tickets include the choicest points on the coast, and are available for Cape May, Atlantic City, Sea Isle City, or Ocean City at the same rate.

The excursion tickets, good for twelve days, are to be sold at a rate of $10.00 from Pittsburg, and at correspondingly low rates from other stations.

A special train of parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg at 8.50 A. M., for Philadelphia, stopping at all important junction points, where connections will be made with trains from branch lines. Passengers will spend the night in Philadelphia and proceed to the seashore by regular trains of the next day.

Tickets will be sold also from East Liberty, Irwin, Uniontown, Connellsville, Scottdale, Alverton, Greensburg, and Johnstown for regular trains leaving Pittsburg 4.30 and 8.10 P. M., with Pullman sleeping cars attached, arriving in Philadelphia next morning, whence passengers will proceed to the seashore by any regular train of that day.

Application for information and tickets should be made to nearest ticket agent, or address T. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.

Re-Dedication at Beavertown.

Saturday night, June 18, the people assembled in the neatly repaired Bethel at Beavertown to listen to a very practical discourse by Rev. F. Adams, of the M. E. church. Text: Psalm 26: 8.

Again on Sunday morning you could see the crowds of worshippers making their way toward the Bethel to hear the dedicatory sermon by Rev. Wm. Rice, pastor of the church of God, Altoona. Text: Acts 26: 8. This was among the most powerful discourses delivered in community for some time.

The repairs amounted to nearly $300. There remained to be raised on the day of dedication about $100; this sum was soon raised, nearly all in cash. The repairs are as follows: The old pulpit taken out and replaced by a new one, the seats changed, three aisles in place of two, the ceiling painted a sky blue, the walls repaired, wainscoted inside, the two doors taken out and a double door put in, also, matting for the aisles and carpet for the pulpit and altar and painted inside and outside. The repairing adds greatly to the appearance and comfort of the house.

In the evening Elder Rice preached on the ordinances of God's house, after which the washing of the saint's feet and the Lord's supper were observed. The church and their pastor, Rev. C. L. Reitzel, feel quite relieved since the work of repairing is completed and the debt cancelled.

Information Wanted.

Considerable anxiety is felt by friends in this vicinity because of the absence of a lad named Loy Wilson, aged near fifteen years. His parents reside in Altoona but the boy for nearly a year past has been living with his grand-parents, near this place. He left the home of his grand-parents June 14, 1892, since which time nothing has been heard of him. When he left he wore a striped hickory shirt, brown duck overalls with small blue and white stripe, boots and black and green mixed straw hat. He is about five feet tall, weighs nearly one hundred pounds, has very light hair, cut short, and light blue eyes. The great toe of his right foot bears the mark of being mashed and he has a large scar on right shoulder, the result of a burn. Any information concerning him would be gladly received by sorrowing friends. Address such information to THE MAPLETON ITEM, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

[Exchanges please copy.]

We Received Last week

a full and complete line of

All-Wool Henriettas

and

Cashmeres

in

Blue

and

Jet-Black.

Also, various shades of

Blue, Brown

and

Tan color.

Ladies in need of choice goods of above kind will find our stock complete.

A. B. Gillam.

Go To Logan's.

Things New THis Week.

Oxford Ties Just here and are very nice.

Spring and Summer Hats For Men Women and Children.

A choice selection of Spring styles in Calicos.

Outing Flannels allgrades.

Shades and Prices

Lace curtains and Curtain Poles.

Very neat and cheap.

Carpets, Oil Cloth and Wall Paper of various designs.

Come and See for Yourself.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, Nominated at Chicago.

Closing Scenes of the Democratic National Convention.

ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

The National Democratic Convention, at Chicago, completed its ticket by nominating Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, to be the Vice-Presidential candidate of the party, and then adjourned sine die.

The delegates were slow in gathering, and at 2 o'clock, the hour to which the convention adjourned, after its all-night session, at which Cleveland was nominated for the Presidency, not over 100 of them were in their seats.

At 2:55 Chairman Wilson pounded the table with his zinc gavel and called the convention to order. Most of the delegates were in their seats, and the galleries were quite well filled. The Chairman introduced the Rev. Alfred Green, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who delivered the invocation.

Immediately after the prayer the Chairman announced that the next order of business was the naming of candidates for the nomination for Vice-President.

The following four candidates were placed in nomination for the Vice-Presidency: Isaac Pusey Gray, of Indiana; Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois; John L. Mitchell, of Wisconsin; Allan B. Morse, of Michigan.

Then the Chairman ordered the roll to be called upon four candidates. Everything went along smoothly and without excitement until Iowa was reached, when it was announced that Governor Boies's State would cast her twenty-six votes for Colonel Henry Watterson, of Kentucky.

Montana cast five votes for Bourke Cockran. The sixth vote from Montana went to Judge Lambert Tree, of Chicago.

New York turned the tide for General Stevenson by casting her solid seventy-two votes for him, thus putting him forty-two ahead of Gray, but Pennsylvania evened matters by giving her sixty-four votes to the Indianian. As the contest became closer and closer, the cheering became general and the excitement increased.

At the request of Colonel Watterson, Iowa withdrew her twenty-six votes from him and gave them to General Stevenson. The last Territory on the roster had been called at 4:50, and the tally stood Stevenson 402, Gray 343, with Morse and Mitchell dividing the rest between them.

Instantly it was known that Stevenson was in the lead, changes were begun at once. Montana started the business. Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon and Ohio followed. Then pandemonium seized the delegations, and the leaders from practically all the States jumped upon chairs and shouted for recognition.

At precisely 5 P. M. Wisconsin announced her abandonment of Mitchell, her candidate, and gave her whole vote to Stevenson. Then Mr. Cole, of Ohio, moved that the nomination of Stevenson for the Vice-Presidency be made by acclamation. Mr. Hensell, of Pennsylvania, seconded it. Chairman Wilson put the motion and it was carried in most vociferous unison.

While General Collins was speaking on a resolution in regard to the National Committee, one of the ropes which held the big electric lights in place over the center of the auditorium broke and let a lamp down on the heads of the New York delegates. The globes were broken and streams of white electricity shot out from the carbon points. In a twinkling every one in the building was making tracks for the exits. It seems as if there were no possible way out of a panic, which must have resulted in the loss of perhaps hundreds of lives. Fortunately, however, a cool head remained on its shoulders, and with braced muscles a cordon of brave men surrounded the panic-stricken crowd.

The police and the sergeants-at-arms rallied at once in the cause of order. Men and women were seized and with no gentle hand were planted in their seats and held there. At length the panic was reduced and the convention proceeded with its business.

Mr. Hensel, of Pennsylvania, moved that the resolution of General Collins be referred to the next National Committee with an affirmative recommendation and with power to act, and it was carried.

After the usual resolutions of thanks were adopted the convention adjourned sine die.

Sketch of His Career.

Adlai A. Stevenson, the Democratic nominee for Vice-President, is a resident of Bloomington, Ill. He was born in Christian County, Kentucky, October 23, 1835, and received his preliminary education in the common schools of his native county. Later he entered Center College at Danville, and when he was sixteen years old removed with his father's family to Bloomington, Ill., where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1859 he settled at Matamora, Woodford County, Ill., and engaged in the practice of his profession. Here he remained for ten years, during which time he was a Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court for four years and District Attorney for a like period. In 1864 he was named as the Presidential elector for the district. At the expiration of his term of office as District Attorney for Woodford County, in 1869, he returned to Bloomington and formed a law partnership with J. S. Ewing, which still exists.

Mr. Stevenson was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Bloomington district in 1874. The district had been safely Republican by an almost invariable majority of 3000. His opponent was General McNulta. Mr. Stevenson was successful. His majority in the district exceeded 1200. He was in Congress during the exciting scenes incident to the Tilden-Hayes contest in 1876. His party renominated him for Congress a second time. In this contest he was defeated, but in 1878, having been nominated the third time, he was again elected, increasing his majority in the district to 2000.

He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1884 in Chicago, and after the election of Cleveland as President of the United States, was appointed First Assistant Postmaster-General.

Mr. Stevenson married a daughter of the Rev. Lewis W. Green, President of the Centre College in Danville, Ky., in December, 1863. He has three children, one son and two daughters, all of whom are living.

General Stevenson enjoys the honor of having founded the first post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

117TH DAY.—The President sent in a message recommending retaliation on the Dominion of Canada for her unjust discriminations against American vessels navigating Canadian canals.——Mr. Vest reported adversely from the Commerce Committee the bill directing the Secretary of War to cause the low bridges now crossing the Harlem River to be replaced by permanent bridges with fixed spans at the expense of the owners.

118TH DAY.—The conference report on the Military Academy bill was presented and agreed to——Then the bill for the free coinage of gold and silver was taken up and discussed for the remainder of the day.

119TH DAY.—The Nicaragua Canal was discussed——The Agricultural Appropriation bill was also considered.

In the House.

137TH DAY.—The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Lanham, of Texas, in the chair) on the General Deficiency bill, and the entire session was consumed in the consideration thereof.

138TH DAY.—The House met at 11 o'clock, but adjourned immediately without transacting any business. No quorum was present.

139TH DAY.—The House was in session only ten minutes and then adjourned without action.

139TH DAY.—The House was in session just three minutes, Mr. Matson making the point of no quorum.

THE PRESIDENT NOTIFIED.

He Formally Accepts the Minneapolis Nomination.

President Harrison has been formally notified of his nomination at Minneapolis. The ceremony took place in the East Room of the White House, Washington, in the presence of a large company of distinguished Republicans.

Among those present were Senators Sherman, Hawley, Proctor, Platt, Aldrich, Felton, Casey and Sawyer; Representatives Dalzell, Burrows, O'Donnell and Payne; Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court; Assistant Postmaster-General Whitfield, Frederick Douglass and Dr. Hamlin, the President's pastor. There were also many ladies of high social standing present, including a party chaperoned by Mrs. Logan.

It was about 1 o'clock when the committee, walking by twos, with Governor McKinley, of Ohio, at the head, filed into the White House grounds.

Entering the last room the committee formed into a horseshoe, the points resting against the folding doors opening into the main hall. Governor McKinley took position about the centre of the figure, facing the door through which the President would enter.

Presently the President appeared at the far end of the long hall, accompanied by the members of his Cabinet. The President wore a dark suit, with the bronze button of the Loyal Legion in the lapel of his Prince Albert coat. He was pale and, as always, composed. As he entered the room he bowed low to the company.

His appearance was the signal for loud hand-clapping, in the midst of which Governor McKinley advanced and grasped the President's extended hand. Then, turning to the manuscript in his hand, he read his formal notification speech.

Frequent applause punctuated the address, and the hand-clapping at the close was loud and long continued.

The President then adjusted his glasses and in a clear voice, which filled the room, read his reply and acceptance.

After the delegation had taken luncheon Harry H. Smith presented to President Harrison the "working gavel" used by the presiding officer of the Minneapolis Convention. Then the President and the committee stood on the White House portico and were photographed.

Mr. Reid Also Notified.

The committee which was appointed by the Republican National Convention to inform Whitelaw Reid of his nomination for Vice-President performed that duty at Mr. Reid's residence, Westchester County, N. Y., where the members of the committee went in a body to do the work which had been entrusted to them. United States Senator Dubois, of Idaho, made a brief speech on behalf of the committee in presenting the nomination to Mr. Reid, and to the Senator's words the Republican candidate for sVice-President made a short respone. Senator Dubois's speech was loudly applauded, especially that part of it in which he referred to Mr. Reid's services to the American farmer in securing the admission of the product of the American farm to France. The various points in Mr. Reid's reply were also received with applause.

THE ENGINEER WAS DRUNK

Fatal Explosion in a New Orleans Ice Factory.

A boiler exploded in the factory of the Consumers' Ice Company, at New Orleans, La., partly wrecking and setting fire to the building, killing Albert Coleman, whose head was blown off, and fatally wounding Frank Smith, William Scully, Morris G. Smith, Andrew Johnson, Richard M. Brady, Edward Williams, Mrs. Comeaux, Mrs. John Hilbert and her five-year-old son.

The explosion was caused by the carelessness of a drunken engineer.

In clearing away the ruins the dead body of Assistant City Attorney Frank B. Lee was found. He had visited the factory on business, and was supposed to have left before the explosion occurred.

THAT is a most sensible remark of Ruskin's when he says: "An artist should be fit for the best society and —keep out of it." The application is just as forcible to teachers and ministers as to artists. Many a pastor loses his grip on a community because he purposely descends in personal habits, manners, dress and thought to the level of the least worthy in his congregation. No man can be a leader among people unless he keeps ahead of th

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE Republican Club held a ratification meeting in Music Hall, New York City; speeches were made by Governor McKinley, Chauncey M. Depew, Whitelaw Reid, Congressman Dalzell and James A. Blanchard.

THE Maine Republican State Convention at Bangor nominated Henry B. Cleaves for Governor, and selected candidates for Presidential electors.

FIRE at Atlantic City, N. J., destroyed property along the board walk valued at $150,000.

IT is now thought that the amount of money taken by Cashier Dann, of the National Savings Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., will reach $100,000. He admits it is $75,000.

HAVING won their suit against New York parties who offered a forty years old reprint of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary as premium for subscribers to a paper, G. & C. Merriam Co. are pushing other suits of a like nature—a Kansas concern being one of the latest. They will prosecute in every case where misleading announcements are made, and claim they are taking such action in justice alike to themselves and the public.

AN incipient tornado passed through the Long Branch section of New Jersey and did considerable damage. The rain fell in torrents, and the high wind that accompanied it swept away nearly everything in its path. Most of the destruction was done along the coast, where the wind blew furiously.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., celebrated the 150th anniversary of its founding by Count Zinzendorf. Thirty tablets and monuments were unveiled.

South and West.

FREDERICK BLAICHER, of Newark, one of the members of the Joel Parker Association, of New Jersey, in attendance on the National Convention at Chicago, Ill., fell from a fourth-story window of the Tremont Hotel to the sidewalk below. He was found alive, but he died a few moments after.

DR. HENRY MARTYN SCUDDER, the famous physician who stood charged with the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Dunton, died from the effects of a dose of morphine, apparently self administered in the Chicago (Ill.) jail.

WARNING has been given the State officials and men in Wyoming who have been prominent against the rustlers since the cattle troubles opened that their lives are in danger.

A GREAT gold rush has set in to the new mining camp in Mohave County, Arizona. Mining men estimate the amount of ore on the surface worth not less than $1,000,000.

DISASTROUS floods have occurred in Illinois.

LENNY JAMES and Willie Wooley, of Milford Center, Ohio, about twelve years old, have been arrested for drowning George A. Macdonald, six years old. They enticed the little boy to a pool and stood him on his head in the mud at the bottom and left him.

THE Alabama State Convention of the People's party adopted the St. Louis platform and selected a full delegation to the Omaha Convention. The convention declined to put out a State ticket. The Virginia State Convention of the People's party elected delegates to the Omaha Convention.

WILLIAM B. SMITH, the richest man in South Carolina, died at Charleston, aged seventy-seven. He was engaged in the cotton business. Nearly all his life his faculty for making lucky investments and turning over money was extraordinary. His estate is estimated to be worth from two and one-half to three million dollars.

JACOB HARVEY, who murdered Mrs. Maggie Lehman at Dayton, Ohio, was executed in the penitentiary annex at Columbus at 12:27 in the morning. Clinton E. Dixon, a United States cavalryman, the murderer of Corporal William Carter, was hanged in a stockade just outside of the Douglas County Jail at Omaha, Neb. The execution was conducted by United States Marshal Slaughter. The trap was sprung by means of electricity.

HEAVY rain flooded basements throughout Chicago, Ill., for the third time within a week. The loss to goods stored in basements in the business districts was estimated at $150,000.

Washington.

THE Government must pay to Frederick W. Vanderbilt $20,854.47 damages for the maintenance of the yacht Conqueror during her illegal detention.

EDWIN J. RYAN, a clerk in the United States Express Company, fled from Washington, taking with him three packages of new bank notes amounting in all to about $50,000.

WHITELAW REID, Republican nominee for Vice-President, took luncheon with the President at the White House and the two remained together for some time discussing the political situation.

SENATOR ALLEN, of Washington, has received from the Secretary of the Treasury a gold medal to be transmitted to Mrs. Martha White, of Washington, for rescuing three shipwrecked sailors of the British ship Ferndale.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL KELLIN has been retired. Major Lewis C. Overman, of the Engineer Corps, recently tried by court martial, has resigned.

A CENSUS Bureau bulletin shows that there are 53,372,703 native and 9,249,547 foreign born people in this country. As to color, 54,983,390 are white and 7,638,360 are colored, Chinese, Japanese, or civilized Indians.

Foreign.

THE marriage of Count Herbert Bismarck and Countess Margarethe Hoyos took place in Vienna, Austria.

FIFTEEN lives have been lost in the seditious disturbances in Rio Grande de Sul, Brazil.

THE rebellion among the Urgaghan Hazaras against the Ameer of Afghanistan is assuming formidable proportions. Two hundred and fifty of the 5000 regular troops and 1200 of the 5000 irregulars sent against the rebels have been killed.

DESPERATE fighting was reported in Matto Grosso, Brazil, and over 1000 men were said to have been killed.

SENOR DON MANUEL ANTONIO MATTA, Chile's Minister of Foreign Affairs, who came near embroiling his country with the United States, died at Santiago of apoplexy.

HEREAFTER all telegraphing in Spain will be done by military operators.

A HURRICANE throughout Northern Germany caused an immense amount of damage.

THE large marble slab which was recently found in the Potomac, and which was supposed to be the original stone sent by the Pope in 1853 to be placed in the Washington Monument, has been stolen. When the stone was found and the divers had heard of its history, they decided that it might prove of some value, and accordingly they placed it in an old shanty in which was stored their materials. Some one entered the shanty and carried off the relic.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Declaration of Principles Adopted by the National Convention.

The platform as adopted by the Democratic National Convention at Chicago is as follows:

SECTION 1.—The representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by the long and illustrious line of his successors in Democratic leadership from Madison to Cleveland. We believe the public welfare demands that these principals be applied in the conduct of the Federal Government through the accession to power of the party that advocates them, and we solemnly declare that the need of a return to these fundamental principles of a free popular government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the Federal capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the States, that strikes at the very roots of our Government under the Constitution as framed by the fathers of the Republic.

SECTION 2.—We warn the people of our common country, jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of Federal control of elections, to which the Republican party has committed itself, is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the Republic. It strikes at the North as well as the South, and injures the colored citizen even more than the white; it means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling place, armed with Federal power; returning boards appointed and controlled by Federal authority; the outrage of the electoral rights of the people in the several States; the subjugation of the colored people to the control of the party in power and the reviving of race antagonisms now happily abated, of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all; a measure deliberately and justly described by a leading Republican Senator as "the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate."

Such a policy, if sanctioned by law, would mean the dominance of a self-perpetuating oligarchy of office holders, and the party first intrusted with its machinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal to the reserved right of the people to resist oppression which is inherent in all self-governing communities. Two years ago this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the people at the polls; but in contempt of the verdict the Republican party has defiantly declared in its latest authoritative utterance that its success in the coming elections will mean the enactment of the Force bill and the usurpation of despotic control over elections in all the States. Believing that the preservation of Republican government in the United States is dependent upon the defeat of this policy of legalized force and fraud, we invite the support or all citizens who desire to see the Constitution maintained in its integrity, with the laws pursuant thereto, which have given our country a hundred years of unexampled prosperity, and we pledge the Democratic party, if it be intrusted with power, not only to the defeat of the Force bill, but also to relentless opposition to the Republican policy of profligate expenditure which in the short space of two years has squandered an enormous surplus and emptied an overflowing treasury after piling new burdens of taxation upon the already overtaxed labor of the country.

SECTION 3.—We denounce the Republican policy of protection as a fraud on the labor of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purposes of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government when honestly and economically administered.

SECTION 4.—Trade interchange on the basis of reciprocal advantages to the countries participating is a time-honored doctrine of the Democratic faith, but we denounce the sham reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets and freer exchanges by pretending to establish closer trade relations for a country whose articles of export are almost exclusively agricultural products with other countries that are also agricultural, while erecting a Custom House barrier of prohibitive tariff taxes against the rich countries of the world that stand ready to take our entire surplus of products and to exchange therefor commodities which are necessaries and comforts of life among our own people.

SECTION 5.—We recognize in the trusts and combinations, which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint products of capital and labor, a natural consequence of the prohibitive taxes which prevent the free competition which is the life of honest trade, but we believe their worse evils can be abated by law, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control them, together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experience may show to be necessary.

SECTION 6.—The Republican party, while professing a policy of reserving the public land for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage till now a few railroad and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. The last Democratic administration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred million acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens, and we pledge ourselves to continue this policy until every acre of land so unlawfully held shall be reclaimed and restored to the people.

SECTION 7.—We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintainance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts, and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenceless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

SECTION 8.—We recommend that the prohibitory ten per cent. tax on State bank issues be repealed.

SECTION 9.—Public office is a public trust. We reaffirm the declaration of the Democratic National Convention of 1876 for the reform of the civil service and we call for the honest enforcement of all laws regulating the same. The nomination of a President, as in the recent Republican conventions, by delegations composed largely of his appointees, holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions and a startling illustration of the methods by which a President may gratify his ambition. We denounce a policy under which Federal office-holders usurp control of party conventions in the States, and we pledge the Democratic party to the reform of these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self-government.

SECTION 10.—The Democratic party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy consistent and vigorous, compelling respect abroad and inspiring confidence at home. While avoiding entangling alliances it has aimed to cultivate friendly relations with other Nations and especially with our neighbors on the American continent whose destiny is closely linked with our own, and we view with alarm the tendency to a policy of irration and bluster, which is liable at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war. We favor the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of National defence and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad.

SECTION 11.—This country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land—exiles for conscience sake—and in the spirit of the founders of our Government we condemn the oppression practised by the Russian Government upon its Lutheran and Jewish subjects, and we call upon our National Government, in the interest of justice and humanity, by all just and proper means, to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about a cessation of these cruel persecutions in the dominions of the Czar and to secure to the oppressed equal rights. We tender our profound and earnest sympathy to those lovers of freedom who are struggling for Home Rule and the great cause of local self-government in Ireland.

SECTION 12.—We heartily approve all legitimate efforts to prevent the United States from being used as the dumping ground for the known criminals and professional paupers of Europe, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws against Chinese immigration or the importation of foreign workmen under contract to degrade American labor and lessen its wages, but we condemn and denounce any and all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands.

SECTION 13.—This convention hereby renews the expression of appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the Union in the war for its preservation, and we favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled Union soldiers, their widows and dependents, but we demand that the work of the Pension Office shall be done industriously, impartially and honestly. We denounce the present administration of that office as incompetent, corrupt, digraceful and dishonest.

SECTION 14.—The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to the tidewater. When the waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to demand the aid of the Government that such aid should be extended on a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

SECTION 15.—For purposes of National defence and the promotion of commerce between the States we recognize the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal and its protection against foreign control as of great importance to the United States.

SECTION 16.—Recognizing the World's Columbian Exposition as a National undertaking of vast importance, in which the general Government has invited the co-operation of all the Powers of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many of such powers of the invitation for extended and the broadest liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of the opinion that Congress should make such necessary financial provision as shall be requisite to the maintenance of the National honor and public faith.

SECTION 17.—Popular education being the only safe basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several States most liberal appropriations for the public schools. Free common schools are the nursery of good government and they have always received the fostering care of the Democratic party, which favors every means of increasing intelligence. Freedom of education being an essential of civil and religious liberty as well as a necessity for the development of intelligence, must not be interfered with under any pretext whatever. We are opposed to State interference with parental rights and rights of conscience in the education of children as an infringement of the fundamental Democratic doctrine that the largest individual liberty consistent with the rights of others insures the highest type of American citizenship and the best government.

SECTION 18.—We approve the action of the present House of Representatives in passing bills for the admission into the Union as States of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having necessary population and resources to admit them to Statehood, and while they remain Territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any Territory, together with the Districts of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the Territory or District in which their duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule and the control of their own affairs by the people of the vicinage.

SECTION 19.—We favor legislation by Congress and State Legislatures to protect the lives and limbs of railway employes and those of other hazardous transportation companies and denounce the inactivity of the Republican party and particularly the Republican Senate for causing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of wageworkers.

SECTION 20.—We are in favor of the enactment by the States of laws for abolishing the notorious sweating system, for abolishing contract-convict labor and for prohibiting the employment in factories of children under fifteen years of age.

SECTION 21.—We are opposed to all sumptuary laws as an interference with the individual rights of the citizen.

SECTION 22.—Upon this statement of principles and policies the Democratic party asks the intelligent judgment of the American people. It asks a change of administration and a change of party in order that there may be a change of system and a change of methods, thus assuring the maintenance, unimpaired, of institutions under which the Republic has grown great and powerful.

THE amount of money for placing the powerful electric search light on the top of Mount Washington has been subscribed. The light will be the highest and strongest in the world, and will be seen from Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York and Canada.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Immense Cost" (Preached in London.)

TEXT: "*Ye are bought with a price.*"—I Cor. vi., 20.

Your friend takes you through his valuable house. You examine the arches, the frescoes, the grassplots, the fishponds, the conservatories, the parks of deer, and you say within yourself or you say aloud, "What did all this cost?" You see a costly diamond flashing in an earring, or you hear a costly dress rustling across the drawing room, or you see a high mettled span of horses harnessed with silver and gold, and you begin to make an estimate of the value.

The man who owns a large estate cannot instantly tell you all it is worth. He says, "I will estimate so much for the house, so much for the furniture, so much for laying out the grounds, so much for the stock, so much for the barn, so much for the equipage—adding up in all making this aggregate."

Well, my friends, I hear so much about our mansion in heaven, about its furniture and the grand surroundings, that I want to know how much it is all worth, and what has actually been paid for it. I cannot complete in a month nor a year the magnificent calculation, but before I get through to-day I hope to give you the figures. "Ye are bought with a price."

With some friends I went to your Tower to look at the crown jewels. We walked around, caught one glimpse of them, and being in the procession were compelled to pass out. I wish that I could take this audience into the tower of God's mercy and strength that you might walk around just once, at least, and see the crown jewels of eternity, behold their brilliancy and estimate their value. "Ye are bought with a price."

Now if you have a large amount of money to pay, you do not pay it all at once, but you pay it by installments—so much the first of January, so much the first of April, so much the first of July, so much the first of October, until the entire amount is paid, and I have to tell this audience that "you have been bought with a price," and that that price was paid in different installments.

The first installment paid for the clearance of our souls was the ignominious birth of Christ in Bethlehem. Though we may never be carefully looked after afterward, our advent into the world is carefully guarded. We come into the world amid kindly attentions. Privacy and silence are afforded when God launches an immortal soul into the world. Even the roughest of men know enough to stand back. But I have to tell you that in the village on the side of the hill there was a very bedlam of uproar when Jesus was born.

In a village capable of accommodating only a few hundred people many thousand people were crowded, and amid hostlers and muleteers and camel drivers yelling at stupid beasts of burden the Messiah appeared. No silence; no privacy. A better adapted place hath the eaglet in the eyrie—hath the whelp in the lion's lair. The exile of heaven lieth down upon straw. The first night out from the palace of heaven spent in an outhouse! One hour after laying aside the robes of heaven, dressed in a wrapper of coarse linen. One would have supposed that Christ would have made a more gradual descent, coming from heaven first to a half way world of great magnitude, then to Cæsar's palace, then to a merchant's castle in Galilee, then to a private home in Bethany, then to a fisherman's hut, and last of all to a stable. No! It was one leap from the top to the bottom.

Let us open the door of the caravansary in Bethlehem and drive away the camels. Press on through the group of idlers and loungers. What, O Mary! no light? "No light," she says, "save that which comes through the door." What, Mary! no food? "None," she says, "only that which was brought in the sack on the journey." Let the Bethlehem woman who has come in here with kindly attentions put back the covering from the babe that we may look upon it. Look! Look! Uncover your head. Let us kneel. Let all voices be hushed. Son of Mary! Son of God! Child of a day—monarch of eternity! In that eye the glance of a God. Omnipotence sheathed in that babe's arm. That voice to be changed from the feeble plaint to the tone that shall wake the dead. Hosanna! Hosanna!

The second installment paid for our soul's clearance was the scene in Quarantania, a mountainous region, full of caravans, where there are to this day panthers and wild beasts of all sorts, so that you must now go there armed with knife or gun or pistol. It was there that Jesus went to think and to pray, and it was there that this monster of hell—more sly, more terrific than anything that prowled in the country—satan himself, met Christ.

The rose in the cheek of Christ—that Publius Lentullus, in his letter to the Roman senate, ascribed to Jesus—that rose had scattered its petals. Abstinence from food had thrown Him into emaciation. A long abstinence from food recorded in profane history is that of the crew of the ship Juno; for twenty-three days they had nothing to eat. But this sufferer had fasted a month and ten days before He broke fast. Hunger must have agonized every fiber of the body and gnawed on the stomach with teeth of death. The thought of a morsel of bread or meat must have thrilled the body with something like ferocity. Turn out a pack of men hungry as Christ was a-hungered, and if they had strength, with one yell they would devour you as a lion a kid.

It was in that pang of hunger that Jesus was accosted, and satan said, "Now change these stones, which look like bread, into an actual supply of bread." Had the temptation come to you and me under these circumstances, we would have cried, "Bread it shall be!" and been almost impatient at the time taken for mastication. But Christ with one hand beat back the hunger, and with the other hand beat back the monarch of darkness. Oh, ye tempted ones! Christ was tempted. We are told that Napoleon ordered a coat of mail made, but he was not quite certain that it was impenetrable, so he said to the manufacturer of the coat of mail, "Put it on now yourself, and let us try it," and with shot after shot from his own pistol the Emperor found out that it was just what it pretended to be—a good coat of mail. Then the man received a large reward.

I bless God that the same coat of mail that struck back the weapons of temptation from the head of Christ we may now all wear; for Jesus comes and says: "I have been tempted, and I know what it is to be tempted. Take this robe that defended me and wear it for yourselves. I shall see through all trials and I shall see you through all temptations."

"But," says satan still further to Jesus, "come and I will show you something worth looking at; and after a half day's journey they came to Jerusalem and to the top of the temple. Just as one might go up in the tower of Antwerp and look off upon Belgium, so satan brought Christ to the top of the temple. Some people at a great height feel dizzy, and a strange disposition to jump; so satan comes to Christ in that very crisis. Standing there at the top of the temple they look off. A magnificent reach of country. Grain fields, vineyards, olive groves, forests and streams, cattle in the valley, flocks on the hills and villages and cities and realms.

"Now," says satan, "I'll make a bargain. Just jump off. I know it is a great way from the top of the temple to the valley, but if you are divine you can fly. Jump off. It won't hurt you. Angels will catch you. Your Father will hold you. Besides, I'll make you a large fortune if you will. I'll give you Asia Minor, I'll give you China, I'll give you Ethiopia, I'll give you Italy, I'll give you Spain, I'll give you Germany, I'll give you all the world." What a temptation it must have been!

Go to-morrow morning and get in an altercation with some wretch crawling up from a gin cellar in the lowest part of your city. "No," you say, "I would not bemean myself by getting into such a contest." Then think what the King of heaven and earth endured when He came down and fought the great wretch of hell, and fought him in the wilderness and on top of the temple. But I bless God that in the triumph over temptation Christ gives us the assurance that we too shall triumph. Having Himself been tempted, He is able to succor all those who are tempted.

I care not how great the height or how vast the depth, with Christ within us and Christ beneath us and Christ above us and Christ all around us nothing can befall us in the way of harm. Christ Himself having been in the tempest will deliver all those who put their trust in Him. Blessed be His glorious name forever.

The third installment paid for our redemption was the Saviour's sham trial. I call it a sham trial—there has never been anything so indecent or unfair in any criminal court as was witnessed at the trial of Christ. Why, they hustled Him into the courtroom at 2 o'clock in the morning. They gave Him no time for counsel. They gave Him no opportunity for subpœnaing witnesses. The ruffians who were wandering around through the midnight, of course they saw the arrest and went into the courtroom. But Jesus's friends were sober men, were respectable men, and at that hour, 2 o'clock in the morning, of course they were at home asleep. Consequently Christ entered the courtroom with the ruffians.

Oh, look at Him! No one to speak a word for Him. I lift the lantern until I can look into His face, and as my heart beats in sympathy for this, the best friend the world ever had, Himself now utterly friendless, an officer of the courtroom comes up and smites Him on the mouth, and I see the blood stealing from gum and lip. Oh! it was a farce of a trial, lasting only perhaps an hour, and then the judge rises for sentence. Stop! It is against the law to give sentence unless there has been an adjournment of the court between condemnation and sentence: but what cares the judge for the law? "The man has no friends—let Him die," says the judge; and the ruffians outside the rail cry: "Aha! aha! that's what we want. Pass Him out here to us! Away with Him! Away with Him!"

Oh! I bless God that amid all the injustice that may have been inflicted upon us in this world we have a divine sympathizer. The world cannot lie about you nor abuse you as much as they did Christ, and Jesus stands to-day in every court-room, in every house, in every store, and says: "Courage! By all my hours of maltreatment and abuse, I will protect those who are trampled upon." And when Christ forgets that two o'clock morning scene, and the stroke of the ruffian on the mouth, and the howling of the unwashed crowd, then He will forget you and me in the injustices of life that may be inflicted upon us.

Further, I remark: The last great installment paid for our redemption was the demise of Christ. The world has seen many dark days. Many summers ago there was a very dark day when the sun was eclipsed. The fowl at noonday went to their perch, and we felt a gloom as we looked at the astronomical wonder. It was a dark day in London when the plague was at its height, and the dead with uncovered faces were taken in open carts and dumped in the trenches. It was a dark day when the earth opened and Lisbon sank, but the darkest day since the creation of the world was when the carnage of Calvary was enacted.

It was about noon when the curtain began to be drawn. It was not the coming on of a night that soothes and refreshes; it was the swinging of a great gloom all around the heavens. God hung it. As when there is a dead one in the house you bow the shutters or turn the lattice, so God in the afternoon shut the windows of the world. As it is appropriate to throw a black pall upon the coffin as it passes along, so it was appropriate that everything should be somber that day as the great hearse of the earth rolled on, bearing the corpe of the King.

The waves of a man's hatred and of hell's vengeance dash up against the mangled feet, and the hands of sin and pain and torture clutch for His holy heart. Had He not been thoroughly fastened to the cross they would have torn Him down and trampled Him with both feet. How the cavalry horses arched their necks and champed their bits, and reared and snuffed at the blood! Had a Roman officer called out for a light his voice would not have been heard in the tumult; but louder than the clash of spears, and the wailing of womanhood, and the neighing of the chargers, and the bellowing of the crucifiers there came a voice crashing through—loud, clear, overwhelming, terrific. It is the groaning of the dying Son of God! Look! what a scene! Look, world, at what you have done!

I lift the covering from the maltreated Christ to let you count the wounds and estimate the cost. Oh, when the nails went through Christ's right hand and through Christ's left hand, that bought both your hands with all their power to work and lift and write! When the nails went through Christ's right foot and Christ's left foot, that bought your feet, with all their power to walk or run or climb. When the thorn went into Christ's temple, that bought your brain, with all its power to think and plan. When the spear cleft Christ's side, that bought your heart, with all its power to love and repent and pray.

Oh, sinner, come, come back! If a man is in no pain, if he is prospered, if he is well, and he asks you to come, you take your time and you say: "I can't come now. I'll come after a while. There is no haste." But if he is in want and trouble you say: "I must go right away. I must go now." To-day Jesus stretches out before you two wounded hands and He begs you to come. Go and you live. Stay away and you die.

When the Atlantic cable was lost, in 1865, do you remember that the Great Eastern, and the Medway, and the Albany went out to find it! Thirty times they sank the grapnel two and a half miles deep in water. After awhile they found the cable and brought it to the surface. No sooner had it been brought to the surface than they lifted a shout of exultation, but the cable slipped back again into the water and was lost. Then for two weeks more they swept the sea with the grappling hooks, and at last they found the cable, and they brought it up in silence. They fastened it this time. Then, with great excitement, they took one end of the cable to the electrician's room to see if there were really any life in it, and when they saw a spark and knew that a message could be sent, then every hat was lifted, and the rockets flew and the guns sounded until all the vessels on the expedition knew the work was done, and the continents were lashed together.

Well, my friends, Sabbath after Sabbath Gospel messengers have come searching down for your souls. We have swept the sea with the grappling hook of Christ's Gospel. Again and again we have thought that you were at the surface, and we began to rejoice over your redemption; but at the moment of our gladness you sank back again into the world and back again into sin. To-day we come with this Gospel searching for your soul. We apply the cross of Christ first to see whether there is any life left in you, while all around the people stand, looking to see whether the work will be done and the angels of God bend down and witness, and oh! if now we could see only one spark of love and hope and faith, we would send up a shout that would be heard on the battlements of heaven, and two worlds would keep jubilee because communication is open between Christ and the soul, and your nature that has been sunken in sin has been lifted into the light and the joy of the Gospel.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

One pound of cheese contains more nutritive elements than two pounds of beef.

Scientists tell us that in 6,000,000 years the elevations of the earth will be completely leveled.

The longest floating dock in the world is at Bermuda. It is 381 feet long and 123 feet in breadth.

A Russian physician asserts that the pain of neuralgia, if superficial, can be relieved at once by throwing a beam of light from a bright arc-light upon the affected part.

Two locomotives that is believed will haul the Pennsylvania-Chicago limited over the Alleghany Mountains unaided have just been turned out at Schenectady, N. Y.

The British Admiralty is contemplating placing a first-class scientific library on board each vessel in commission. Naval officers favor the plan, as the books will prove useful to all branches of the service.

Horses in the German artillery and cavalry regiments are now shod with paper. The shoes are made by cementing forms of parchment paper together and hardening them by hydraulic pressure, then rasping to fit the hoof.

Killing Them Was of No Consequence.

In Dr. Peters' book telling how he fought his way in Africa, he narrates a curious story of the killing of two natives by Lieut. Tiedemann, not far from Victoria Nyanza. The white expedition had been received with much cordiality by Wachore, an important sultan, who invited Peter, and Tiedemann to his audience halls where, surrounded by his chiefs and and women, he received them. To impress his guests with his power, he had on hand a large collection of weapons used by his warriors, including a considerable number of rifles and other guns. Among them was a Martini rifle, which Wachore handed to Peters to examine. Peters, after examining the weapon handed over to Tiedemann, who discharged it accidentally. The ball passed through the head of one the men in attendance, killing him instantly, and struck the throat of a man who was behind him and wounded him so severely that he bled to death in a few minutes.

Peters endeavered to apologize for the fearful accident.

"My friend," he said, "is overwhelmed with grief. He did not know that the gun was loaded, and he was not trying to fire it. I think he is not to blame."

The Sultan, much to the surprise of the white men, burst out laughing. "Oh, it is nothing, he said, "they're only slaves. It is no matter whatever. Besides, it was not your friend, but the gun that was to blame. Your friend has done nothing wrong at all."

The women echoed the words of their master. They said it was nothing, and they tried to make merry, although Peters thought their laughter was a little forced. Some men bore the bodies out of the hall. They sprinkled sand over the pools of blood and brought in another bucketful of banana wine, with which the King and his guests regaled themselves after the tragical spectacle. Peters said it was a good deal like the accidental breaking of a vase by a guest in a European drawing room and the host and the hostess endeavoring to relieve embarrassment and asserting that the incident was of no consequence.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JULY 3.

Lesson Text: "The Ascension of Christ," Acts 1., 1-12—Golden Text: Acts i., 9—Commentary.

1. "The former treatise have I made, O Theophilus, of all that Jesus began both to do and teach." As the Gospels are a record of all that Jesus began to do and teach by the Holy Spirit, so this book and the epistles are a record of all that Jesus continued to do and teach by the same Holy Spirit through the apostles. The daily life of every true believer should be a further continuance of the same doing and teaching by the same power in us (John xvi., 7, 8; Math. x., 20). As to the former treatis see Luke i., 1-4. Observe that doing comes before teaching, and compare Math. v., 19.

2. "Until the day in which He was taken up, after that He through the Holy Spirit had given commandments unto the apostles whom He had chosen." He wrought and taught until the day He was received up. So should it be with us, all the moments filled for Him until "absent from the body present with the Lord," or possibly "until he come" for body and soul.

3. "To whom also He showeth Himself alive after His passion by many infallible proofs, being seen of them forty days, and speaking of the things pertaining to the kingdom of God." See the record of eleven appearances during the forty days after His resurrection in Mark xvi., 9; Math. xxviii., 9, 10; Luke xxiv., 16, 34, 36; John xx., 26; xxi., 1, Math xxviii., 16, 17; I. Cor. xv., 6, 7; Luke xxiv., 50,51. In all His preaching the kingdom was very prominent, see Math. iv., 25; ix., 35.

4. "And being assembled together with them, commanded them that they should not depart from Jerusalem, but wait for the promise of the father, which, saith He, ye have heard of Me." Whenever it was that He met them at this time the great thing to be observed is that they were not to go forth until qualified by special power from on high. His presence with them for two or three years was not a sufficient qualification; they must receive in fullness the same power which wrought in Himself, and this could not be till He was glorified (John vii., 39).

5. "For John truly baptized with water; but ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost not many days hence." As to the Spirit's connection with Christ see Mark i., 18; Acts x., 38; Luke iv., 1; Math. xii., 28; Heb. ix., 14; Rom. viii., 11. And if Christ Himself was powerless, apart from the Spirit, how much more are we? See the difference between an ordinary believer and one filled with the Spirit, in Peter before and after Pentecost; observe also that it is as much disobedience not to be filled with the Spirit as it is to be drunk with wine (Eph. v., 18).

6. "When they therefore were come together they asked of Him, saying, Lord, wilt thou at this time restore again the kingdom to Israel?" He had told them that they were foolish not to believe all that the prophets had spoken, and He had also opened their understanding that they might understand the Scriptures (Luke xxiv., 25, 45), so that this question was not from blind and carnal men, as many think. The kingdom of which the prophets are full is a kingdom to be restored to Israel, and such great promises as Isa. ix., 7; xxiv., 23; xxxv., 10; lx, 21; Jer. iii., 17, 18; xxiii., 5, 6; xxxi., 35, 36; Ezek. xxxvii., 21, 22, and a host of others, have no reference to the church, but to the kingdom for which the apostles rightly looked.

7. "And He said unto them, It is not for you to know the times or the seasons, which the Father hath put in His own power." He did not say that their question was a wrong one, nor that they misunderstood the nature of His kingdom; He spoke only of the knowledge of the time being withheld. He had taught them that it was to be postponed till His return (Luke xix., 11, 12), but they had not received it. In chapter iii., 20, 21, the Spirit through Peter very plainly teaches that when Jesus comes again He will restore all things of which the prophets have spoken.

8. "But ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Spirit is come upon you, and ye shall be witnesses unto me unto the uttermost part of the earth." The kingdom promised at Horeb upon condition of obedience (Ex. xix., 5, 6; Deut. v., 2, 3) having been finally forfeited by Israel (Math. xxi., 43) that other nation (I Pet. ii., 9), the church gathered out of all nations, must now be completed by the preaching of the Gospel as a witness unto all nations, and then shall the end come (Math. xxiv., 14). The end of this age, and the beginning of the next, when Jesus will return to fulfill to Israel the unconditional promises which were made to Abraham and David, and then will He restore the kingdom the apostles sought.

9. "And when He had spoken these things, while they beheld, He was taken up; and a cloud received Him out of their sight." In the Gospel it is said (Luke xxiv., 51) that while He was blessing them He was parted from them and carried up into heaven.

10. "And while they looked steadfastly toward heaven as He went up, behold two men stood by them in white apparel." Angels at His birth, at His death and at His ascension; angels with Him in the wilderness and in the garden; angels that excel in strength, that do His commandments, hearkening unto the voice of His word (Ps. ciii., 20). Ministering spirits sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation (Heb i., 14).

11. "Which also said, this same Jesus, which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen Him go into heaven." The prophet Zechariah tells us that He shall come to that same Olivet, and that in that day the mountain shall be cleft in two (Zech. xiv., 4.) That He will come for the deliverance of Jerusalem from the nations gathered against her, that He will bring His saints with Him, that He shall then be King over all the earth, that Jerusalem shall never be destroyed again, and that there shall be held an annual conference of all nations to worship the King, the Lord of hosts. See the whole of Zech. xiv. Having first come to the air for His saints, He will then bring them with Him to judge and to reign (I Thess. iv., 16, 17; iii., 13; I Cor. vi., 2; Rev. v., 9, 10).

12. "Then returned they unto Jerusalem from the mount called Olivet, which is from Jerusalem a Sabbath day's journey." In Luke xxiv., 52, it is said that they returned with great joy. Knowing that He would return to restore the kingdom, they now began to serve Him joyfully and expect Him daily. Thus it continued until the world and the church became allied in the days of Constantine, greatly to the church's disgrace and failure. Only those who joyfully serve Him and daily expect Him are in full sympathy with Him. (Heb. ix., 28.)
—Lesson Helper.

A CLEAR stream reflects all objects that are upon its shore, but is unsullied by them; so it should be with our hearts—they should show the effect of all objects, and yet remain unharmed by any.

LATER NEWS.

THE number of deaths resulting from the wreck on the Pennsylvania near Harrisburg, Penn., was twelve. The signalman who caused the accident confessed and was taken into custody. He permitted the second section of the Western Express to enter the block before the first had cleared it.

CORPORAL FINK, of the Ninth Regiment, New York City, was drowned in the Hudson on the way to Peekskill State Camp. The pilot of the Tolchester, from which he fell, refused to stop, and it was fifteen minutes before a boat was lowered away.

THREE Italians who were walking on the Central tracks near Herkimer, N. Y., were struck by a passenger train and instantly killed, all three being bady maugled. A fourth was fatally hurt.

NEWS comes from Amesbury, Mass., that the poet Whittier will write the opening ode for the World's Fair at Chicago.

EDWIN J. RYAN, the special messenger of the United States Express running between New York and Washington, who absconded with $30,000, was captured at Denver, Col. The stolen money was recovered.

COUNTY TREASURER FULLER, of Paris, Ark., deposited between four and five thousand dollars in a large trunk in his house. While he and his wife were away the trunk was taken from the house, broken open and the money stolen. A few years ago the County Treasurer was robbed of $11,000.

DR. A. B. ROSE, aged seventy, one of the most prominent business men of Charleston, S. C., committed suicide by blowing out his brains.

UNITED STATES BANK EXAMINER GEORGE A. STONE closed the First National Bank of Erie, Kan. The heaviest loser is Neosho County, the taxes for June having just been deposited to the amount of $20,000 or $30,000

WHILE Gladstone was driving to address a meeting at Chester, England, a woman threw a hard piece of gingerbread which struck Gladstone on the nose, bruising it and causing it to bleed. He suffered from an inflamed eye, consequent on the assault and was confined to the house for some time.

THE harvest prospects in ten of the Russian provinces are almost hopeless.

CHOLERA threatens to spread like wildfire in Central Asia. A total of 164 cases of cholera has been reported at Baku during one week, with seventy deaths from the disease.

GRENIER, the clerk in the French Navy Department, who was arrested, charged with conveying documents relative to the French defenses to Germany and Italy, declares that Captain Henry D. Borup, of the Ordnance Department of the United States Army, who is in the military attache of the American Legation at Paris, bought plans of the defenses and communicated them to Germany and Italy.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE women compositors of Boston, Mass., have been organized.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., has eight carpenters' unions with about 1400 members.

RUSSIA is rich in coal and iron, and its mines for the want of labor remain undeveloped.

THE extreme heat is having a fatal effect on Hungarians working at the Pennsylvania coke ovens.

ABOUT 600 Japanese miners recently left Kobe for Mexico, where they will be employed in copper mines.

NINE years ago there were only eleven State labor bureaus in this country, and now there are twenty-eight.

THERE were more strikes and demands for higher wages in May among the silk workers than in the entire year of 1891.

DELEGATES from fourteen labor organizations in Boston, Mass., recently formed a new Amalgamated Building Trades Council.

THE telegraph operators in Spain have struck, and communication with the provinces is suspended. The wires are being worked by the military.

ELECTRICIANS report a more urgent demand for appliances than ever before known, and all of the well satisfied works are crowded with contracts.

THE co-operative factory established by the Cigar-Makers' Union of Hamburg, Germany, employed about 160 people last year, and the surplus was $2472.10.

ATLANTIC CITY (N. J.) waiters are proposing to establish a graded tip system ranging from a ten-cent tip at a two-dollar hotel to fifty cents at a swell house.

RETALIATION ON CANADA

Urged by the President in a Message to the Senate.

In a State paper sent to the United States Senate in answer to a resolution of February 24 last, calling for information relative to reciprocity negotiations with Canada, the President sounds the death knell of that project and in effect recommends that Congress proceed to retaliate upon the Dominion for its persistent denial of the rights of American citizens, guaranteed by the treaty of Washington, in connection with the navigation of Canadian canals. The President, in his communication, says that his answer to the resolution was delayed at the suggestion of the Secretary of State until the conference, June 29, took place between the Secretary and the British Minister and Mackenzie Bowell and George E. Foster. John W. Foster also appeared on behalf of the Government of the United States, at the request of the Secretary of State.

THE present prospect for the fruit grower of California is favorable. The fruit crop in the East is expected to be only about one-half as large as usual. Although the output in California will be less than that of last year, the size and quality of the fruit will be improved so much that it will command advanced prices. The value of the fruit crop this year in California is estimated at $20,000,000.

Independence Day's Place in American History.

The Fourth of July occupies a conspicuous place in American history for other reasons than that it is the national birthday. In celebrating it, we naturally dwell exclusively on the scenes in Independence Hall, at the adoption of the Declaration, but had this illustrious event fallen upon any other day, the Fourth should have still held a prominent place in the people's memory. Yet, curiously enough, it is not at all a notable day in military history. No doubt it is well that we have neither to commemorate a great victory won, nor to lament a battle lost upon this day. Though the nation was at war during twenty of the first years of its existence, and has been engaged in more than four hundred battles, yet, with a single exception, there has been no blood shed on the Fourth.

Several actions have taken place on the third day of the month—the most noteworthy being the culminating of the civil war at Gettysburg—and on the fifth, but had it not been for the unfortunate assault of the Confederates on Helena, Ark., in 1863, the surrender of Vicksburg that same year would have been the only important military event connected with the national anniversary.

Mention, however, might be made here of an incident in Washington's career, the memory of which doubtless threw an occasional shadow over his rejoicings at the recurrence of this day. During a campaign against the French and Indians, in 1754, Washington at the head of a small force, was compelled by a greatly superior body of the enemy to retreat to some hastily constructed entrenchments, which were characteristically called Fort Necessity.

On the night of July 3d, after a combat which had lasted ten hours, the French commander summoned the brave young colonial officer to surrender. The parleying continued till late at night, when Washington agreed to the honorable terms offered him, and on the morning of the Fourth marched out of the fort with all the honors of war.

But while few associations of military glory cluster about the Fourth, the "victories" of peace, "no less renowned than" those of war, have been numerous. Five treaties with foreign nations have been signed, and one—with Great Britian—ratified on this day, while on July 4, 1827, slavery finally ceased in New York.

The first political event of importance which is connected with this date is the first Tariff Act, which was passed July 4, 1789. In view of the present interest in this subject, it may be well to recall the pregnant words of the preamble:

"For the support of the government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandise imported; etc."

"Independance Day" is associated with at least one great commercial enterprise. On July 4, 1817, Gov. DeWitt Clinton, of New York, turned the first sod in the then gigantic work of connecting the waters of the Great Lakes with the Atlantic by means of the Erie Canal. It is well to quote here extract from another governor's diary, showing the humble beginnings of what was once, and doubtless will be again, a great national industry. Governor Winthrop, of Massachusetts Bay writes under date of July 4, 1631: "The governor built a bark at Mistick, which was launched this day, and called the Blessing of the Day."

Mention may be also made of the fact that the first Cunard steamship, the Britanna, sailed from Liverpool for Boston on July 4, 1840.

One great calamity has marked the day—the destruction of a large part of Portland, Me., by fire in 1866.

But the most solemn associations of the day are those which death has given it. On July 4, 1826, while the nation was celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of its independance Thomas Jefferson, to whom more than to any other single man the language of the Declaration was due, closed his eyes on this earth. On that same day, in his distant home, John Adams, his companion in the Continental Congress and fellow-signer, and his predecessor in the presidential chair, finished his earthly career. Five years later James Monroe "passed over to the silent majority," making three Presidents of the United States who have died on the national birthday.—*Youth's Companion.*

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of June 25th.

Population, 463.

Last consecutive number, 959.

Inmate 295 was re-paroled Tuesday.

Our schools will close next Thursday.

Four men occupy cots in the hospital.

No. 227 received his final discharge Tuesday.

The front lawn now presents a very nice appearance.

Final discharge papers were sent to Cons. No. 397 yesterday.

Final discharges were sent to inmates 455 and 466 on Monday.

The school examinations for June are being held this week.

Two prisoners were received from Armstrong county last Saturday.

The contingent of visitors this week numbers an even one hundred.

Inmates No. 482, 584, 891 were promoted to the monitor grade yesterday.

The plumbers are at work on the returns in the Superintendent's cellar.

The carpenters began work on the printing office store room yesterday.

A portion of the new description room has been fitted up ready for use.

Steward Lang received 13 head of cattle for use in the Reformatory this week.

The work of erecting the foundation for the new Ward D was begun Wednesday.

Three prisoners from Allegheny county matriculated at the Reformatory Thursday.

Lettuce, peas, onions, and radishes have been furnished from the garden on the island.

The tinners are at work on material for the new cell building between Wards A and C.

John McAlevy is an extra officer of the institution and is stationed in the new Cell House.

The paint gang are putting the finishing touches on the photograph gallery and description room.

Nos. 655, 656, and 658 were released at the expiration of their maximum sentence of one year on Wednesday.

The carpenters constructed an invalid table for the hospital and a blackboard for the Chapel since our last issue.

The larger kiln of brick has been burned and opened for cooling, and the smaller one is being filled ready for firing.

The officers' quarters are receiving their first coat of plastering. Six citizen tradesmen, besides inmate labor doing the work.

Electrician J. Z. Miller, who has been absent for a week or more on the pleasant task of taking unto himself a wife, returned to duty on Thursday.

Inmate 949 received a serious wound in the hand Thursday while at work in the brush shop. He was running a comber and a brush slipping through, he reached down to catch it. The iron teeth of the comb, running at full speed, caught the fingers of the left hand and lacerated all except the thumb.

A Little Gir's Experience in a Lighthouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Tiescott are keepers of the Gov. Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a daughter, four years old. Last April she was taken down with Measles, followed with a dreadful Cough and turning into a Fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "handful of bones." Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles, was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial bottle free at B. O'Connor & Sons and T. M. Logans

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF Mapleton borough School District for the year ending June 30, 1892.

COLLECTOR'S ACCOUNT.

DR.

To amt. of duplicate	$888 52	
" 5 per cent. on $115.91	5 80	
	894 32	

CR.

By exonerations		12 25
" 5 per cent. off $433.12		21 65
" 3 " " for collecting $433.12		12 99
" 5 per cent. for collecting $448.95		22 45
" Treasurer's receipts		825 12
Due Treas	14	
	894 46	894 46
Due Treas		14

DOG TAX COLLECTOR'S ACCOUNT.

DR.

To amt. of duplicate	$ 28 50	
" 5 per cent. on $8.50	42	

CR.

By exonerations		5 50
" 5 per cent. off $6.50		33
" 3 per cent. for collecting $6.50		10
" 5 per cent. for collecting $16.92		85
" Treasurer's recepts		15 22
Due borough		6 83
	28 92	28 92
Due Borough	6 83	

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT—SCHOOL FUND.

DR.

To amt. from 1890-91	$343 29	
" amt. from collector	825 12	
" state appropriations	321 24	

CR.

By vouchers		834 89
" 2 per cent. as Treasurer.		16 70
Balance Dr		638 06
	1489 65	1489 65
Amt. in Treasury	638 06	

DOG TAX ACCOUNT.

To amt. from 1890-91	$ 27 50
" " " collector	15 22
	42 72

ANNUAL DISTRICT REPORT.

Whole number of schools	3
Average No. of months taught	6
No. of male teachers employed	2
No. of female teachers employed	1
Average wages of male teachers	$37 50
Average wages of female teachers	32 00
No. of male scholars attending all the schools	77
No. of female scholars attending all the schools	72
Whole number	149
Amerage daily attendance	105
Average per cent. of attendance	89
Cost of each pupil per month	.94
No. of mills levied for school purposes	10

RECEIPTS.

See Treas, acct. above	$1489 65

EXPENDITURES.

Furnishing houses	$105 16
Repairs	5 88
Teacher's wages	668 75
Fuel and contingencies	43 10
Salary of Treasurer	16 70
" " Secretary	12 00
	851 59
Cash on hand	$638 06
Dog tax fund	42 72
Total cash on hand	680 78

Witness our hands this 28th day of June, A. D. 1892.

H, H. SWOPE, President.

A. M. PARKER, Secretary.

We hereby certify that we have examined the above and find it correct.

SAMUEL HATFIELD, JR.,
GEPRGE W. MORGAN,
A. B. GILLAM,
Auditors.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 15th, 1891, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.53, 11.48, a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.53, 11.48 a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8.10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 7.00 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.15 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown June., 8.51 11.53, a. m., 3.38 and 7.43, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.51 11.53 a. m., 3.38 and 7.15, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.51, 11.53 a. m. 3.38, 7.43 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.45 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, . A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 6.
p. m.	a. m	am.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35 am.	Rockhill	6 30a 6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56			9 56	12 56
2 47	10 58	7 55	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

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